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Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

OKLAHOMA

1980



Census of Population and Housing

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Table Finding Guide—Population Characteristics

(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 3 to 7 present sample characteristics)

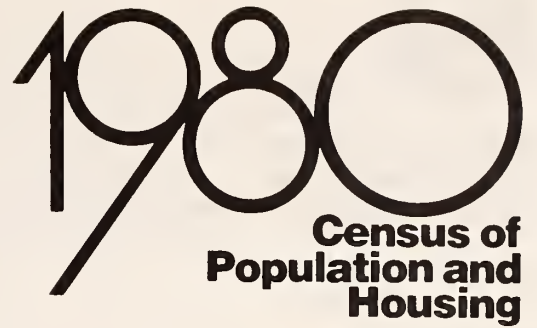
Table Finding Guide—Housing Characteristics

(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 8 to 11 present sample characteristics)

Subject	States and Congressional Districts		Counties, Places of 10,000 or More, and Towns of 10,000 or More ¹	Subject	States and Congressional Districts				Counties, Places of 10,000 or More, and Towns of 10,000 or More ¹
	Total	Race or Spanish Origin			All Housing Units	Year-Round Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units	Race or Spanish Origin	
TOTAL	1, 2, 3, 4		2	TOTAL	1, 2, 8	1, 2, 8, 9	1, 2, 8, 9, 10	11	2
AREA AND RESIDENCE				OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS					
Land area	1			Tenure					
Population density	1			Persons per occupied unit			1, 2, 8	11	2
Urban	1, 3			Vacancy status		8	1, 2		2
Rural	3			Vacant seasonal and migratory units	8				
Farm	3								
GENERAL AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS				UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS					
Age	1, 2	7	2	Persons per room			1		
Voting age persons	1, 2	1	2	Bedrooms		9	9		
Sex	1, 5	7		Year householder moved into unit			8		
Race	1, 2, 7		2						
Spanish origin	1, 2, 7		2	STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Ancestry	3			Year structure built		9	9		
Nativity and place of birth	4			Units in structure		9	9		
Residence in 1975	4			Stories in structure		9			
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	4			Passenger elevator		9			
Marital status	3								
Fertility	3			PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS					
Family type	1, 2, 3	7	2	Plumbing facilities			1, 2		2
Household type and relationship	1, 3			Bathroom		8	8		
Persons in households	1, 3			Source of water		8			
Persons per household	1, 2, 3		2	Sewage disposal		8			
Group quarters type	1, 3			EQUIPMENT AND FUELS					
Persons in group quarters	1, 3			Kitchen facilities		8			
School enrollment	4			Heating equipment		8			
Years of school completed	4	7		Air-conditioning		8			
Veteran status	4			Vehicles available			8		
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS				Telephone in housing unit			8		
Labor force status	5			Fuels used for house heating, water heating, and cooking			10		
Class of worker	5	7							
Labor force status in 1979	5			FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Workers in family in 1979	5			Value			1, 2		2
Occupation	5			Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs				11	
Industry	5			Contract rent			10		2
Transportation to work	4			Gross rent			1, 2	11	
Disability status	4						10		
Income in 1979	6	7							
Poverty status in 1979	6	7							

¹ Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

¹ Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.



Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

PART 38

OKLAHOMA

PHC80-4-38

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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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Introduction

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GENERAL

This report presents statistics from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics of the inhabitants of the State, congressional districts of the 98th Congress, and selected geographic areas within the congressional districts. The congressional districts as defined in this report are those in effect for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1982. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

The abbreviated identification for this report is PHC80-4 (i.e., Population and Housing Census, 1980-Volume 4) followed by a number representing the area which the report covers. The PHC80-4 series consists of individual reports for each State and the District of Columbia.

Corresponding data from the 1970 census for districts of the 92nd, 93rd, and 94th Congresses were published in the Congressional District Data (CDD) report series. Data from the 1980 census for districts of the 97th Congress are available on Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1A and 3A, and on microfiche of STF's 1A and 3A. Data for districts of the 98th Congress are also available on Summary Tape Files 1D and 3D.

The 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the *Advance Reports*, PHC80-V, and the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products.

The changes reflect corrections of errors found after these products were prepared. The changes and differences may affect any geographic area shown in this report. Also, census figures for congressional districts may differ slightly from those prepared by State legislatures in their redistricting activities as result of errors in P.L. 94-171 materials and possible different interpretations and assignments of geographic areas to congressional districts in processing these data.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and 5 appendixes), a table of contents, map(s), and 11 data tables. Appearing after the tables is a map of the State which shows, in addition to the congressional district boundaries, the boundaries of counties and the locations of selected cities. More detailed maps follow showing selected congressional district boundaries in cases where the State map cannot delineate the limits of congressional districts with sufficient clarity. No congressional district boundaries are shown on the maps for the six States with one representative elected at large nor for the District of Columbia.

The first two tables present 100-percent data (i.e., information obtained of all persons and housing units). Table 1 provides general summary data on the following demographic and housing characteristics for the State and individual congressional districts: race and Spanish origin, urban residence, sex, age, voting-age persons, household type, number of housing units, tenure, plumbing facilities, value, and contract rent. The second table provides a limited selection of data for congressional districts and the counties and places of 10,000 or more located in each congressional district. Table 2 also includes towns or townships of 10,000 or

more in 11 States: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. For counties, places, towns or townships which are split between two or more congressional districts, each portion is shown within the appropriate congressional district, with "(pt.)" following the area name.

Tables 3 to 11 present statistics based on a sample of persons and housing units. Table 3 contains general population information such as urban, rural and farm residence, ancestry, household and family type, group quarters, marital status, and fertility. Table 4 includes data on nativity, language, commuting, school enrollment, residence in 1975, veteran status, years of school completed and disability. Tables 5 and 6 present labor force and income/poverty data, respectively. Selected population characteristics for four racial groups and Spanish origin persons are included in table 7.

Tables 8 to 11 present statistics on housing. Table 8 features tenure and vacancy status, year moved in, bathroom and kitchen facilities, source of water, sewage disposal, air-conditioning, heating equipment, telephone, and vehicles available. Table 9 focuses on structural characteristics such as number of units in structure, year built, bedrooms, stories in structure, and passenger elevators. Table 10 contains information on fuels, owner costs, and gross rent, and table 11 presents a limited array of housing characteristics for the four racial groups and Spanish origin persons also featured in table 7.

A table finding guide for convenience in locating various population and housing characteristics in the tables is presented on the inside front cover of the report.

Since the statistics in tables 3 to 11 are estimates based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling

variability. There may thus be differences between figures found in tables 1 and 2, based on the complete count, and tables 3 through 11, based on the sample. See Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data," for information on sampling variability and procedures for estimating its impact on the data.

Appearing last in the report are the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., urban and rural residence, congressional districts). Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered in this report. Appendix C explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix D presents information on sources of error in the data, including sampling variability, as well as editing procedures. Appendix E contains facsimiles of the respondent instruction guide and the 1980 census questionnaire pages.

SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash "--" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "... " mean not applicable or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individual persons or housing units.
- A "(pt.)" next to an area name indi-

cates that it is split by a congressional district boundary.

- A dagger "†" following the name of a geographic area indicates that the characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons or year-round housing units included in the 1980 census counts for the area were substituted. For a discussion of the substitution procedures, see the section on "Editing of Unacceptable Data," in Appendix D, 1980 Census of Population, *General Population Characteristics*, PC80-1-B, or 1980 Census of Housing, *General Housing Characteristics*, HC80-1-A.
- CDP is census designated place.

SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

To maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Bureau of the Census takes precautions to make sure that its published data do not disclose information about specific individuals and housing units. To accomplish this the Census Bureau suppresses data for characteristics which are based on a small number of persons and/or housing units in the geographic area. Under certain conditions, both primary and complementary suppression, as defined below, may take place.

The general rules of primary suppression of complete count (100-percent) data are as follows: counts of total popu-

lation by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed; other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 15 or more persons in the geographic area; counts of total housing units, vacant housing units, year-round housing units, and occupied housing units are never suppressed; characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status are shown only when there are five or more year-round housing units in the geographic area; characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown only when there are at least five occupied housing units within the geographic area; and distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only where the number of owners is at least five and the number of renters is also at least five. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. The comparable figures for sample data are 30 or more persons and 10 or more housing units of the specified type.

Population and occupied housing unit characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin (of the householder in the case of occupied housing units) are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. This level requires the 15 (30) person or 5 (10) housing unit criteria be applied individually to each race or Spanish origin category.

Finally, complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of primary suppressed data by subtraction.



Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

OKLAHOMA

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1980

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The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in 1980. The data is presented in a tabular format with columns for the year, the number of respondents, and the percentage of respondents who answered "Yes" to each question. The questions are listed in the first column, and the corresponding percentages are listed in the second column. The data is as follows:

Question	Yes (%)
1. Do you have a car?	85
2. Do you have a television set?	92
3. Do you have a refrigerator?	88
4. Do you have a washing machine?	75
5. Do you have a microwave oven?	60
6. Do you have a VCR?	55
7. Do you have a stereo system?	70
8. Do you have a computer?	10
9. Do you have a fax machine?	5
10. Do you have a mobile phone?	15

Table 1. Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State
Congressional Districts

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
PERSONS							
Total persons, 1980	3 025 290	503 739	505 149	504 268	505 869	502 974	503 291
Total persons, 1970	2 559 463	441 596	377 973	420 033	406 961	429 411	483 489
Percent change, 1970 to 1980	18.2	14.1	33.6	20.1	24.3	17.1	4.1
Land area in square miles	68 655	2 146	11 148	17 313	8 253	4 157	25 638
Persons per square mile	44.1	234.8	45.3	29.1	61.3	121.0	19.6
Land area in square kilometers	177 817	5 558	28 874	44 841	21 374	10 766	66 403
Persons per square kilometer	17.0	90.6	17.5	11.2	23.7	46.7	7.6
Urban	2 035 082	445 043	205 664	237 321	373 928	443 438	329 688
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN							
White	2 597 791	423 755	420 537	438 897	441 346	446 198	427 058
Black	204 674	47 433	22 965	22 133	31 953	30 826	49 364
Percent of total persons	6.8	9.4	4.5	4.4	6.3	6.1	9.8
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	169 459	25 146	58 472	38 321	15 603	14 758	17 159
Asian and Pacific Islander ¹	17 275	2 976	1 024	1 630	5 256	4 375	2 014
Other	36 091	4 429	2 151	3 287	11 711	6 817	7 696
Spanish origin ²	57 419	7 894	4 528	5 341	16 368	9 915	13 373
Percent of total persons	1.9	1.6	0.9	1.1	3.2	2.0	2.7
SEX							
Male	1 476 705	243 398	246 302	245 916	254 891	241 156	245 042
Female	1 548 585	260 341	258 847	258 352	250 978	261 818	258 249
AGE							
Under 5 years	233 307	39 254	37 708	35 880	40 885	38 441	41 139
5 to 14 years	460 248	74 450	83 660	75 613	79 977	72 126	74 422
15 to 19 years	278 987	42 501	47 709	48 992	53 035	41 870	44 880
16 and 17 years	109 722	17 017	20 054	18 195	19 508	16 794	18 154
18 and 19 years	117 658	17 472	17 866	22 082	24 686	17 093	18 459
20 to 24 years	284 242	50 296	36 358	47 243	56 796	47 450	46 099
20 and 21 years	116 760	18 990	15 263	21 679	24 418	18 063	18 347
25 to 34 years	475 574	90 767	70 085	67 891	84 911	87 423	74 497
35 to 44 years	337 220	56 773	60 506	52 466	57 532	57 046	52 897
45 to 54 years	298 730	51 140	51 145	48 276	46 237	51 008	50 924
55 to 64 years	280 856	45 784	50 217	50 051	38 962	47 253	48 589
65 to 74 years	75 123	11 562	13 790	13 814	10 241	12 286	13 430
75 to 84 years	224 733	31 531	41 027	46 326	28 939	35 514	41 396
85 years and over	117 412	16 449	20 551	24 792	14 380	19 268	21 972
Median	33 981	4 794	6 183	6 738	4 215	5 575	6 476
	30.1	29.6	31.8	31.4	27.4	30.6	30.6
VOTING-AGE PERSONS							
Persons 18 years and over	2 170 406	365 006	353 938	365 865	356 658	367 630	361 309
Male	1 037 283	172 267	168 180	174 596	177 985	172 067	172 188
Female	1 133 123	192 739	185 758	191 269	178 673	195 563	189 121
White	1 902 190	314 765	301 194	324 693	315 716	332 027	313 795
Black	130 493	29 220	15 223	14 527	20 783	19 091	31 649
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	103 316	16 058	35 507	23 118	9 389	9 259	9 985
Asian and Pacific Islander ¹	11 841	1 994	658	1 205	3 749	2 844	1 391
Spanish origin ²	33 586	4 871	2 518	3 257	9 464	5 868	7 608
HOUSEHOLD TYPE							
Households	1 118 561	194 079	179 770	184 348	175 062	195 948	189 354
Family households	827 078	137 615	140 534	136 882	134 314	139 286	138 447
With persons under 18 years	442 677	73 545	76 337	71 013	77 052	72 168	72 562
Married-couple families	708 835	114 723	122 628	118 019	116 447	118 795	118 223
With persons under 18 years	363 806	58 040	64 577	59 040	64 636	58 617	58 896
Female householder, no husband present	95 930	18 869	14 489	15 171	14 447	16 687	16 267
With persons under 18 years	67 574	13 468	10 020	10 223	10 589	11 635	11 639
Nonfamily households	291 483	56 464	39 236	47 466	40 748	56 662	50 907
Persons in households	2 935 020	493 539	494 087	482 582	480 512	493 074	491 226
Persons in nonfamily households	328 540	64 951	42 064	52 685	47 649	64 861	56 330
Persons living alone	261 764	49 415	37 006	43 506	35 278	49 943	46 616
65 years and over	115 998	16 978	19 987	23 825	14 004	18 948	22 256
Persons in group quarters	90 270	10 200	11 062	21 686	25 357	9 900	12 065
Inmate of institution	40 411	5 205	6 701	9 248	6 355	4 410	8 492
Persons per household	2.62	2.54	2.75	2.62	2.74	2.52	2.59
HOUSING UNITS							
Total housing units	1 237 040	209 055	204 537	206 064	192 254	215 418	209 712
Year-round housing units	1 228 679	208 818	200 190	204 241	191 931	215 024	208 475
Occupied housing units	1 118 561	194 079	179 770	184 348	175 062	195 948	189 354
With 1.01 or more persons per room	41 073	5 692	8 121	7 990	6 688	5 151	7 431
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	15 917	1 468	5 065	4 803	1 336	1 422	1 823
Owner-occupied housing units	790 614	127 458	138 352	133 491	121 495	135 558	134 260
Percent of occupied housing units	70.7	65.7	77.0	72.4	69.4	69.2	70.9
Renter-occupied housing units	327 947	66 621	41 418	50 857	53 567	60 390	55 094
With 1.01 or more persons per room	19 019	2 959	3 003	3 311	3 363	2 650	3 733
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	7 382	960	2 002	1 865	712	788	1 055
PERSONS IN UNIT							
With 1.01 or more persons per room	238 247	32 406	47 722	46 810	38 543	29 520	43 246
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	37 916	3 163	13 155	12 070	2 985	3 033	3 510
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	595 671	107 813	89 312	87 294	94 939	114 622	101 691
Less than \$30,000	238 623	31 464	42 455	51 693	34 178	33 131	45 702
\$30,000 to \$49,999	180 924	35 999	22 515	22 038	32 200	34 354	33 818
\$50,000 to \$79,999	125 695	29 291	15 518	10 551	21 916	30 748	17 671
\$80,000 to \$99,999	26 301	6 223	3 698	1 658	3 878	8 324	2 520
\$100,000 to \$149,999	17 144	3 422	3 363	1 022	2 170	5 660	1 507
\$150,000 or more	6 984	1 414	1 763	332	597	2 405	473
Median	\$35 600	\$42 500	\$31 500	\$25 100	\$37 200	\$43 600	\$32 500
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	301 353	63 926	35 689	44 485	49 822	57 548	49 883
Less than \$150	118 603	16 960	20 218	26 823	15 977	16 150	22 475
\$150 to \$199	59 592	12 721	5 534	7 125	11 862	11 756	10 594
\$200 to \$249	53 041	15 430	3 153	3 485	10 661	12 797	7 515
\$250 to \$299	27 720	8 733	1 536	1 848	4 849	7 336	3 418
\$300 to \$399	18 214	6 201	1 007	871	2 859	5 382	1 894
\$400 or more	5 065	1 561	552	120	633	1 837	362
No cash rent	19 118	2 320	3 689	4 213	2 981	2 290	3 625
Median	\$164	\$204	\$118	\$113	\$181	\$199	\$152

¹Excludes "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups identified in sample tabulations.

²Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Congressional Districts
Counties
Places of 10,000 or More**

Persons						Housing units										
Total	Percent		Age			Total	Year-round	Total	Occupied					Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter
	Block	Spanish origin¹	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median				Owner	Percent						
										Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female householder, no husband present					
3 025 290	6.8	1.9	2 170 406	376 126	30.1	1 237 040	1 228 679	1 118 561	70.7	1.4	8.6	2.62	35 600	164		
503 739	9.4	1.6	365 006	52 774	29.6	209 055	208 818	194 079	65.7	0.8	9.7	2.54	42 500	204		
29 651	3.9	0.9	20 531	3 270	30.3	11 209	11 198	10 450	76.6	1.3	8.4	2.81	33 800	153		
32 280	9.0	1.1	22 869	4 284	32.1	13 145	13 000	11 736	76.5	1.1	7.7	2.69	29 400	92		
437 746	9.9	1.7	318 754	44 802	29.4	183 088	183 007	170 429	64.1	0.7	10.0	2.51	43 800	209		
4 062	—	0.5	2 852	418	31.4	1 613	1 613	1 464	84.5	2.1	6.8	2.77	30 200	118		
29 531	0.8	1.7	19 306	1 396	26.8	10 417	10 417	9 726	77.3	0.4	7.0	3.02	54 300	234		
13 246	1.7	1.2	9 137	1 403	29.5	5 073	5 072	4 722	75.2	0.9	10.1	2.76	40 300	136		
15 853	6.7	0.9	11 299	2 377	31.8	6 359	6 359	5 942	70.6	0.8	10.4	2.62	30 800	155		
338 913	12.5	1.8	252 675	37 448	29.8	147 839	147 796	137 603	60.6	0.6	10.5	2.41	43 800	211		
505 149	4.5	0.9	353 938	67 761	31.8	204 537	200 190	179 770	77.0	2.8	8.1	2.75	31 500	118		
18 575	0.1	0.8	12 412	2 500	29.6	6 627	6 607	6 110	74.0	8.0	9.8	2.98	21 900	74		
30 684	1.2	0.8	21 618	3 798	28.6	12 762	12 156	10 595	72.7	4.3	10.0	2.73	32 900	122		
15 014	3.4	0.8	11 114	2 685	36.1	6 069	6 044	5 485	77.7	2.6	7.4	2.59	24 900	104		
29 365	3.3	0.9	20 281	3 780	31.4	11 440	11 366	10 449	79.7	2.5	6.9	2.79	25 300	100		
23 946	—	0.9	17 304	4 410	37.1	10 652	10 052	8 808	81.5	4.0	6.7	2.69	31 100	98		
11 010	0.7	0.7	7 909	1 941	35.2	4 750	4 735	4 191	76.3	3.7	7.8	2.61	19 700	76		
15 562	6.5	0.3	11 623	3 126	40.7	8 326	7 489	5 935	77.4	3.5	8.1	2.57	24 200	77		
32 261	0.2	1.0	22 687	4 698	32.6	13 885	13 182	11 622	78.5	2.3	6.6	2.72	30 800	128		
66 939	14.2	1.0	47 463	9 808	31.5	27 491	27 450	24 736	71.8	2.4	10.7	2.64	27 700	125		
11 486	4.2	0.4	8 326	1 938	33.9	4 852	4 843	4 327	80.2	4.2	5.8	2.61	20 800	96		
11 125	12.5	0.5	7 873	2 172	36.0	4 774	4 765	4 127	75.5	5.3	8.7	2.62	16 700	76		
39 169	12.5	1.2	28 408	6 402	32.4	15 622	15 590	14 314	74.2	2.8	10.4	2.61	21 900	110		
32 870	0.3	0.8	23 864	4 619	32.1	13 950	13 491	12 244	75.4	1.9	8.6	2.57	24 600	103		
15 310	1.0	0.6	10 995	2 358	33.7	6 438	6 286	5 745	79.8	2.1	6.2	2.65	29 600	107		
46 436	1.0	1.0	31 531	4 143	30.3	16 954	16 893	15 650	80.3	1.5	6.0	2.94	46 500	158		
30 749	2.5	0.6	20 776	3 896	30.6	11 884	11 670	10 473	78.0	4.6	8.9	2.90	24 400	101		
32 847	0.9	1.1	22 325	1 744	31.5	12 361	12 355	11 191	75.6	0.3	5.3	2.91	98 000	268		
41 801	4.4	1.2	27 429	3 743	29.0	15 700	15 216	13 768	83.1	1.7	6.8	3.02	44 800	133		
6 230	0.9	0.9	3 901	86	27.1	2 244	2 244	1 892	85.2	—	3.7	3.29	71 400	236		
12 085	3.1	1.2	8 706	1 726	30.4	4 894	4 868	4 460	65.4	1.4	9.4	2.61	37 400	165		
14 237	0.7	1.1	10 913	2 225	32.2	5 970	5 943	5 480	72.0	0.8	9.3	2.38	28 800	119		
40 011	18.3	1.1	29 102	6 874	32.8	17 397	17 382	15 605	66.7	1.3	12.6	2.49	27 800	134		
16 263	21.6	1.3	12 187	2 783	29.9	6 674	6 668	6 015	65.5	2.5	13.1	2.46	22 900	112		
22 006	1.2	1.1	15 298	1 377	32.8	8 514	8 508	7 811	70.5	0.4	5.8	2.79	123 000	274		
504 268	4.4	1.1	365 865	77 856	31.4	206 064	204 241	184 348	72.4	2.6	8.2	2.62	25 100	113		
12 748	5.2	0.6	9 260	1 935	33.0	4 623	4 602	4 295	73.4	5.6	8.3	2.73	21 200	77		
30 535	1.6	1.3	22 429	5 114	32.1	13 334	13 166	11 619	70.3	1.9	8.0	2.54	23 200	110		
43 610	8.4	1.2	31 169	6 755	32.4	17 837	17 815	16 296	73.0	1.6	9.0	2.62	27 800	117		
17 203	13.3	1.1	11 999	2 984	33.0	7 218	7 142	6 366	71.6	4.9	9.6	2.67	20 500	75		
6 041	1.0	0.8	4 304	1 182	35.2	2 519	2 506	2 250	73.3	4.8	8.3	2.66	16 500	64		
14 338	3.1	0.8	10 562	3 073	38.9	6 306	6 271	5 588	76.9	3.0	8.1	2.53	17 000	79		
10 356	2.7	1.0	7 434	1 806	32.8	4 337	4 315	3 831	73.0	3.1	10.1	2.61	20 700	75		
9 840	1.1	0.7	7 081	1 565	32.7	3 983	3 973	3 398	72.7	3.7	8.3	2.71	21 300	97		
40 698	2.4	0.8	28 448	6 204	32.3	15 665	15 602	14 484	75.1	3.7	8.4	2.75	22 100	90		
26 601	3.0	0.9	18 705	4 064	32.5	10 637	10 627	9 649	81.2	2.0	6.1	2.73	25 400	102		
7 469	3.9	1.2	5 327	1 217	33.7	3 206	3 191	2 834	77.7	2.2	7.3	2.64	25 500	96		
36 151	10.6	1.2	24 140	4 697	29.6	13 728	13 607	12 366	73.8	6.3	10.3	2.89	21 300	81		
10 550	1.7	0.7	7 932	2 244	40.5	5 159	5 115	4 158	78.4	1.3	7.6	2.49	24 100	87		
12 147	1.5	0.6	8 683	2 215	34.1	5 150	5 079	4 537	73.0	1.9	8.0	2.57	24 700	97		
62 435	3.0	1.6	49 759	6 157	24.0	24 252	24 191	22 119	58.5	0.9	5.8	2.40	38 300	173		
40 524	4.4	1.0	29 577	6 711	35.1	17 954	17 189	15 036	75.7	2.1	8.8	2.57	22 300	100		
32 598	2.7	0.8	24 230	5 390	32.3	13 293	13 277	12 268	70.5	1.4	8.7	2.54	29 200	122		
51 178	2.1	1.2	36 814	7 686	31.9	20 610	20 556	18 741	75.6	1.3	8.2	2.64	30 200	134		
11 773	0.9	0.8	8 354	2 063	34.8	5 000	4 850	4 355	76.1	7.8	7.8	2.67	19 500	73		
27 473	7.9	0.8	19 658	4 794	33.6	11 253	11 167	10 158	73.1	2.5	9.5	2.65	22 200	91		
15 902	4.1	0.8	12 494	3 192	32.6	6 986	6 982	6 440	61.1	0.9	10.5	2.27	30 000	126		
23 689	10.7	1.5	17 311	4 151	33.4	10 024	10 019	9 261	68.4	0.8	11.0	2.48	29 400	126		
11 972	1.1	2.0	9 174	2 201	29.2	5 279	5 278	4 769	53.9	0.8	10.3	2.33	24 200	120		
17 255	8.8	1.2	13 124	3 204	35.9	7 202	7 190	6 526	70.0	0.7	10.7	2.39	23 800	113		
51	—	9.8	33	2	31.3	17	17	17	82.4	—	—	3.00	46 300	...		
26 506	2.8	1.4	20 017	4 798	32.5	11 378	11 367	10 334	68.3	0.8	9.8	2.43	28 400	139		

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. **Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980—Con.**

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Congressional Districts
Counties
Places of 10,000 or More**

	Total	Black	origin ¹	and over	and over	Median	Total	Year-round	Total	Owner	use	present	per unit	owner	renter
Congressional District 3—Con.															
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE—Con.															
Stillwater city -----	38 268	3.7	2.2	32 278	2 618	22.3	14 033	14 031	12 829	45.2	0.8	5.6	2.26	47 900	187
Congressional District 4 -----	505 869	6.3	3.2	356 658	47 534	27.4	192 254	191 931	175 062	69.4	0.8	8.3	2.74	37 200	181
COUNTIES															
Cleveland -----	133 173	1.6	2.0	95 263	7 690	25.9	49 544	49 504	45 776	65.4	0.6	7.5	2.73	50 500	213
Comanche -----	112 456	15.9	5.3	78 250	7 343	24.3	39 954	39 920	35 142	61.5	0.7	10.5	2.87	33 500	177
Cattaraugus -----	7 338	2.1	2.4	5 332	1 402	35.8	3 162	3 151	2 829	77.6	1.4	7.3	2.56	23 000	87
Garvin -----	27 856	2.7	0.8	20 290	5 174	34.9	11 377	11 357	10 511	77.1	1.5	7.0	2.55	24 500	107
Grady -----	39 490	3.8	1.3	27 680	5 458	30.7	15 756	15 721	14 302	77.2	1.1	7.3	2.71	32 900	136
Jackson -----	30 356	9.1	9.1	20 887	3 380	27.0	11 735	11 720	10 543	63.2	1.0	9.0	2.77	27 400	136
Jefferson -----	8 183	0.8	4.1	5 915	1 676	34.9	3 686	3 617	3 174	73.4	1.7	7.7	2.53	19 400	71
McClain -----	20 291	1.1	1.1	14 007	2 401	31.4	7 711	7 704	7 066	79.7	1.2	6.3	2.84	34 900	121
Oklahoma (pt.) -----	66 848	6.2	2.3	46 081	3 860	27.7	24 716	24 694	23 205	71.3	0.3	9.1	2.83	40 500	216
Pattawatomie (pt.) -----	4 061	0.8	1.4	2 648	305	28.4	1 391	1 389	1 321	83.6	1.2	6.8	3.07	37 200	109
Stephens -----	43 419	2.4	1.4	31 610	6 549	32.8	17 968	17 915	16 512	77.8	0.6	6.8	2.59	32 200	135
Tillman -----	12 398	10.2	10.5	8 695	2 296	33.4	5 254	5 239	4 681	74.1	1.4	8.3	2.58	21 000	87
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Altus city -----	23 101	11.8	9.0	15 812	2 249	25.9	8 692	8 690	7 918	59.0	0.7	10.1	2.78	28 900	146
Chickasha city -----	15 828	9.3	1.9	11 687	2 803	31.7	6 816	6 810	6 229	69.1	0.8	10.9	2.44	29 400	152
Del City city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Okmulgee city -----	22 517	4.5	2.1	16 728	3 635	33.4	9 705	9 700	8 981	75.6	0.3	7.6	2.47	32 900	152
Fort Sill (COP) -----	15 924	31.6	8.0	12 235	9	20.5	1 482	1 480	1 394	0.7	0.4	2.8	4.02	45 000	235
Lawton city -----	80 054	15.9	5.4	54 771	5 643	25.6	31 911	31 903	28 129	60.7	0.6	11.5	2.80	33 900	174
Midwest City city (pt.) -----	39 108	5.5	2.0	28 121	2 979	29.3	15 434	15 423	14 597	69.1	0.2	10.1	2.66	36 700	208
Moore city -----	35 063	0.5	2.3	21 985	1 106	25.2	11 753	11 751	11 005	78.2	0.3	9.6	3.17	44 500	236
Norman city -----	68 020	2.3	2.0	52 641	4 925	25.4	26 875	26 859	24 831	55.3	0.7	7.4	2.45	52 900	208
Oklahoma City city (pt.) -----	38 380	5.5	2.5	25 423	1 116	26.6	13 534	13 520	12 467	71.5	0.4	6.3	3.02	59 800	230
Congressional District 5 -----	502 974	6.1	2.0	367 630	60 357	30.6	215 418	215 024	195 948	69.2	0.7	8.5	2.52	43 600	199
COUNTIES															
Canadian (pt.) -----	24 147	0.2	1.4	15 651	1 131	27.6	8 324	8 323	7 783	81.9	0.2	6.1	3.07	57 400	230
Kay -----	49 852	1.7	1.5	36 684	8 066	33.3	21 266	21 228	19 431	74.5	0.9	6.7	2.51	33 400	142
Laguna -----	26 881	14.0	1.4	19 044	3 814	30.1	10 569	10 536	9 414	79.0	1.7	7.9	2.70	32 800	102
Noble -----	11 573	2.1	0.8	8 363	1 922	33.1	4 870	4 866	4 348	76.1	1.5	6.5	2.60	29 800	116
Oklahoma (pt.) -----	339 423	7.3	2.3	250 430	38 884	30.1	148 590	148 479	135 040	65.8	0.6	9.4	2.47	45 800	209
Osage (pt.) -----	7 047	0.1	1.4	5 107	768	32.6	3 164	2 971	2 646	82.5	1.6	3.7	2.66	27 900	122
Washington (pt.) -----	44 051	2.8	1.4	32 351	5 772	33.2	18 635	18 621	17 286	75.1	0.7	6.5	2.51	41 000	172
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Bartlesville city -----	34 568	3.1	1.4	25 477	4 528	33.1	14 812	14 801	13 766	73.6	0.5	6.5	2.47	43 500	179
Bethany city -----	22 130	0.9	1.5	16 191	1 920	29.1	8 774	8 769	8 050	66.8	0.4	9.5	2.60	45 300	211
Edmond city -----	34 637	2.1	1.2	24 381	2 221	27.2	12 736	12 730	11 831	71.0	0.2	7.2	2.80	67 800	224
Guthrie city -----	10 312	21.8	2.0	7 547	2 158	32.0	4 242	4 241	3 790	69.6	1.2	11.4	2.45	27 100	99
Midwest City city (pt.) -----	10 451	19.5	2.2	7 036	555	25.5	4 055	4 055	3 734	60.0	0.7	12.0	2.79	37 000	206
Oklahoma City city (pt.) -----	231 719	8.2	2.7	173 456	29 332	30.8	106 370	106 331	95 923	63.3	0.7	9.5	2.38	45 100	207
Ponca City city -----	26 238	2.9	1.7	19 512	4 089	33.3	11 406	11 404	10 637	72.6	0.5	6.9	2.43	37 700	163
The Village city -----	11 049	2.3	1.2	8 584	1 180	31.1	4 915	4 915	4 647	77.0	0.3	8.5	2.38	45 500	276
Yukon city (pt.) -----	16 369	0.1	1.3	10 642	891	27.0	5 783	5 782	5 395	76.6	0.2	7.1	3.00	49 400	228
Congressional District 6 -----	503 291	9.8	2.7	361 309	69 844	30.6	209 712	208 475	189 354	70.9	1.0	8.6	2.59	32 500	152
COUNTIES															
Alfalfa -----	7 077	0.6	1.2	5 289	1 677	40.3	3 254	3 241	2 867	80.6	0.8	3.9	2.38	21 700	87
Beaver -----	6 806	—	1.9	4 780	975	33.1	2 770	2 753	2 528	79.9	0.9	4.8	2.67	33 100	120
Beckham -----	19 243	1.9	3.0	13 988	3 554	32.3	8 215	8 188	7 476	76.5	1.1	6.7	2.53	25 000	127
Blaine -----	13 443	4.4	1.4	9 638	2 445	33.4	5 870	5 629	5 076	75.3	1.9	6.5	2.59	27 800	114
Caddo -----	30 905	2.9	3.2	21 539	5 129	32.1	12 419	12 091	11 069	73.2	1.0	8.6	2.72	24 300	86
Canadian (pt.) -----	32 305	3.7	2.1	22 139	3 425	29.7	12 359	12 330	10 865	78.6	0.9	6.7	2.87	40 500	153
Cimarron -----	3 648	0.1	8.2	2 592	559	34.3	1 592	1 590	1 379	76.9	0.6	4.6	2.62	21 700	93
Custer -----	25 995	3.4	3.4	19 366	3 475	27.4	10 439	10 353	9 482	65.3	0.9	6.8	2.55	36 800	139
Oewey -----	5 922	0.1	1.0	4 347	1 216	36.2	2 681	2 667	2 303	81.7	1.5	5.5	2.53	22 500	93
Ellis -----	5 596	—	1.3	4 049	1 044	33.9	2 465	2 445	2 222	79.1	1.4	5.0	2.50	24 800	122
Gorfield -----	62 820	3.3	1.1	45 518	8 237	30.0	25 582	25 542	23 844	73.3	0.8	6.8	2.55	39 800	184
Grant -----	6 518	—	0.7	4 913	1 489	41.2	2 982	2 918	2 656	79.1	1.4	4.7	2.41	23 600	107
Greer -----	7 028	5.2	3.5	5 506	1 861	42.9	3 303	3 285	2 868	76.6	1.6	7.4	2.28	18 000	71
Harman -----	4 519	6.8	10.0	3 295	1 120	39.8	1 953	1 943	1 758	78.8	1.2	5.9	2.47	21 800	62
Harper -----	4 715	0.1	0.6	3 525	865	36.6	2 138	2 123	1 905	81.8	0.6	3.8	2.44	24 600	94
Kingfisher -----	14 187	2.7	1.4	9 994	2 132	30.9	5 667	5 619	5 161	78.5	1.1	5.4	2.72	41 600	130

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. **Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980—Con.**

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Congressional Districts
Counties
Places of 10,000 or More**

Congressional District 6—Con.

COUNTIES—Con.

Kiowa	12 711	4.8	4.2	9 427	2 833	38.4	5 835	5 712	5 042	76.0	1.6	6.9	2.48	19 900	80
Major	8 772	—	0.9	6 278	1 466	33.0	3 567	3 556	3 272	80.1	1.1	4.9	2.65	32 300	123
Oklohama (pt.)	162 662	25.5	3.0	116 107	16 788	29.2	68 507	68 449	62 335	62.7	0.9	13.3	2.58	32 900	169
Roger Mills	4 799	—	1.6	3 452	839	33.4	2 005	1 994	1 769	78.9	1.8	5.3	2.69	23 200	94
Texas	17 727	0.3	7.7	12 357	1 849	28.6	7 080	7 059	6 332	74.0	0.4	5.3	2.74	34 500	150
Washito	13 798	0.5	2.5	9 969	2 288	31.9	5 940	5 920	5 138	71.5	0.7	5.0	2.64	25 900	128
Woods	10 923	0.5	1.7	8 543	2 228	35.3	4 922	4 917	4 425	72.9	0.9	6.4	2.33	27 100	108
Woodward	21 172	0.3	1.6	14 698	2 350	28.4	8 167	8 151	7 582	73.7	0.6	5.5	2.73	37 100	195

PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE

Del City city (pt.)	28 424	8.4	2.4	19 801	1 715	27.9	10 788	10 783	10 260	69.7	0.2	10.9	2.76	36 300	203
El Reno city	15 486	7.4	2.9	11 180	2 234	30.9	6 072	6 055	5 521	71.5	0.9	8.8	2.59	31 700	148
Enid city	50 363	4.1	1.2	36 945	6 669	29.7	20 790	20 775	19 463	70.8	0.7	7.2	2.48	39 800	188
Oklohoma City city (pt.)	133 063	28.3	3.1	95 358	14 918	29.4	57 215	57 162	51 595	61.2	1.0	13.7	2.54	32 200	159
Woodward city	13 610	0.1	2.0	9 437	1 351	27.3	5 378	5 377	5 068	69.9	0.4	6.3	2.66	36 900	202
Yukon city (pt.)	743	0.3	1.7	534	117	30.0	299	299	286	58.4	1.4	8.7	2.60	25 800	153

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 3. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

The State
Congressional Districts

URBAN AND RURAL

Total persons	3 025 290	503 853	505 070	504 268	505 854	503 064	503 181
Urban	2 035 192	444 932	205 565	237 255	374 039	443 912	329 489
Inside urbanized areas	1 267 278	405 172	38 336	2 175	267 817	333 061	220 717
Outside urbanized areas	767 914	39 760	167 229	235 080	106 222	110 851	108 772
Rural	990 098	58 921	299 505	267 013	131 815	59 152	173 692
Farm	129 874	3 196	31 647	32 876	16 850	7 841	37 464

ANCESTRY

Total persons	3 025 290	503 853	505 070	504 268	505 854	503 064	503 181
Single ancestry group	1 262 697	193 377	208 601	213 829	216 368	206 757	223 765
Dutch	20 927	2 845	3 441	3 528	3 505	3 433	4 175
English	400 283	56 123	65 778	75 079	70 838	68 247	64 218
French	24 136	3 837	3 592	3 811	5 018	4 179	3 699
German	178 615	25 901	22 945	21 958	30 102	35 157	42 552
Greek	1 892	619	111	89	297	599	181
Hungarian	1 552	279	213	160	304	396	200
Irish	158 897	20 842	26 968	33 594	28 797	23 169	25 527
Italian	11 469	2 555	1 423	2 325	1 911	2 110	1 145
Norwegian	4 413	825	638	426	830	1 150	544
Polish	7 665	1 224	913	866	1 531	2 215	916
Portuguese	7 785	121	165	99	232	77	91
Russian	1 942	479	220	134	341	543	225
Scottish	10 825	2 047	1 561	1 579	1 839	2 258	1 541
Swedish	6 928	1 456	1 012	698	1 128	1 639	995
Ukrainian	587	111	47	62	79	203	85
Other	431 781	74 117	79 574	69 421	69 616	61 382	77 671
Multiple ancestry group	994 868	176 498	160 735	152 111	165 670	186 244	153 610
Ancestry not specified	767 725	133 978	135 734	138 328	123 816	110 063	125 806
Not reported	422 862	88 218	62 881	65 788	66 503	67 856	71 616
Selected multiple ancestry groups:							
English and other group(s)	398 424	73 342	60 551	56 528	64 751	80 911	62 341
French and other group(s)	127 884	24 458	18 666	17 596	21 592	25 925	19 647
German and other group(s)	407 625	73 886	63 066	54 892	67 825	80 070	67 886
Irish and other group(s)	547 510	93 092	91 906	90 884	89 646	96 782	85 200
Italian and other group(s)	18 593	3 940	2 442	3 008	3 821	3 553	1 829
Polish and other group(s)	13 484	2 231	1 813	1 120	3 304	3 226	1 790

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

In households	2 935 101	493 670	493 989	482 641	480 541	493 113	491 147
Family householder	830 508	138 017	140 750	137 612	134 376	140 214	139 539
Nonfamily householder:							
Male	112 325	23 590	13 454	16 377	17 483	22 195	19 226
Female	175 358	32 260	25 358	30 480	22 823	33 758	30 679
Spouse	716 780	116 741	123 307	119 036	117 671	120 364	119 661
Other relatives	1 049 403	172 009	186 276	172 485	178 378	165 774	174 481
Nonrelatives	50 727	11 053	4 844	6 651	9 810	10 808	7 561
Persons per household	2.62	2.55	2.75	2.62	2.75	2.51	2.59
Persons per family	3.13	3.09	3.20	3.12	3.20	3.04	3.11

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

Households	1 118 191	193 867	179 562	184 469	174 682	196 167	189 444
1 person	260 142	49 309	36 722	43 259	35 085	49 680	46 087
2 persons	374 253	63 922	59 348	63 098	56 350	67 375	64 160
3 persons	192 014	33 807	31 147	30 533	32 430	32 769	31 328
4 persons	170 909	28 146	29 809	27 376	30 024	28 408	27 146
5 persons	79 092	12 460	14 433	12 959	13 721	12 086	13 433
6 or more persons	41 781	6 223	8 103	7 244	7 072	5 849	7 290

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	830 508	138 017	140 750	137 612	134 376	140 214	139 539
With own children under 18 years	421 195	70 623	71 914	66 597	73 420	69 844	68 797
Married-couple families	717 338	116 328	123 726	119 436	117 420	120 360	120 068
With own children under 18 years	354 654	57 224	62 335	56 977	62 958	57 952	57 208
Female householder, no husband present	93 027	18 034	14 082	14 848	13 923	16 361	15 779
With own children under 18 years	58 206	11 886	8 421	8 458	9 105	10 398	9 938

TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

Persons in group quarters	90 189	10 183	11 081	21 627	25 313	9 951	12 034
Inmate of mental hospital	1 580	95	443	47	807	139	49
Inmate of home for the aged	25 732	2 732	4 832	5 997	3 441	3 631	5 099
Inmate of other institution	13 113	2 232	1 389	3 188	2 181	709	3 414
In college dormitory	34 678	4 248	4 037	12 235	6 898	4 487	2 773
Other, in group quarters	15 086	876	380	160	11 986	985	699

MARITAL STATUS

Male, 15 years and over	1 120 658	184 825	183 571	188 503	193 366	184 649	185 744
Single	275 366	46 047	40 435	47 597	54 958	43 015	43 314
Now married, except separated	738 563	119 022	126 887	123 514	122 130	123 234	123 776
Separated	12 092	2 160	1 845	2 026	2 257	1 769	2 035
Widowed	26 052	3 489	4 975	5 376	3 345	3 961	4 906
Divorced	68 585	14 107	9 429	9 990	10 676	12 670	11 713
Female, 15 years and over	1 211 955	205 374	200 156	204 386	192 023	207 986	202 030
Single	202 066	36 900	30 032	34 384	33 120	36 099	31 531
Now married, except separated	734 818	119 208	126 433	122 534	121 122	122 891	122 630
Separated	17 166	3 284	2 675	2 852	2 703	2 754	2 898
Widowed	158 625	24 182	27 691	31 482	20 394	25 954	28 922
Divorced	99 280	21 800	13 325	13 134	14 684	20 288	16 049

FERTILITY

Women 15 to 44 years	683 503	121 105	108 397	107 216	119 738	118 940	108 107
Children ever born	963 694	156 945	170 100	154 872	167 782	152 786	161 209
Per 1,000 women	1 410	1 296	1 569	1 444	1 401	1 285	1 491

Table 4. **Selected Social Characteristics: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

**The State
Congressional Districts****NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Total persons	3 025 290	503 853	505 070	504 268	505 854	503 064	503 181
Native	2 968 996	493 567	500 933	497 920	490 587	490 436	495 553
Born in State of residence	1 905 068	296 349	330 933	341 298	290 849	304 018	341 621
Born in different State	1 046 858	195 082	168 519	155 175	192 325	184 082	151 675
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	17 070	2 136	1 481	1 447	7 413	2 336	2 257
Foreign born	56 294	10 286	4 137	6 348	15 267	12 628	7 628

**LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO
SPEAK ENGLISH**

Persons 5 to 17 years	623 293	99 774	113 793	103 114	108 397	96 843	101 372
Speak only English at home	602 379	97 293	110 610	100 486	103 374	93 143	97 473
Speak a language other than English at home	20 914	2 481	3 183	2 628	5 023	3 700	3 899
Spanish language spoken at home	9 525	1 126	789	849	2 712	1 608	2 441
Speak English very well or well	8 345	1 062	695	798	2 397	1 301	2 092
Speak English not well or not at all	1 180	64	94	51	315	307	349
Other language spoken at home	11 389	1 355	2 394	1 779	2 311	2 092	1 458
Speak English very well or well	10 344	1 229	2 227	1 679	2 013	1 908	1 288
Speak English not well or not at all	1 045	126	167	100	298	184	170
Persons 18 years and over	2 169 693	364 925	353 774	365 502	356 692	367 864	360 936
Speak only English at home	2 077 783	351 925	340 890	351 962	336 185	351 629	345 192
Speak a language other than English at home	91 910	13 000	12 884	13 540	20 507	16 235	15 744
Spanish language spoken at home	31 325	4 586	2 151	3 579	8 523	5 747	6 739
Speak English very well or well	26 820	3 779	1 918	3 187	7 482	4 797	5 557
Speak English not well or not at all	4 505	807	233	392	1 041	950	1 182
Other language spoken at home	60 585	8 414	10 733	9 961	11 984	10 488	9 005
Speak English very well or well	54 520	7 601	9 532	9 096	10 807	9 428	8 056
Speak English not well or not at all	6 065	813	1 201	865	1 177	1 060	949

**MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND
PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY**

Workers 16 years and over	1 288 460	237 910	189 466	184 540	225 010	236 769	214 765
Car, truck, or van	1 170 021	219 322	172 970	164 643	199 626	219 557	193 903
Drive alone	908 192	173 535	130 992	123 984	153 950	173 037	152 694
Carpool	261 829	45 787	41 978	40 659	45 676	46 520	41 209
Public transportation	13 310	5 880	1 006	612	1 688	2 455	1 669
Walked only	55 106	6 601	7 581	10 515	14 693	6 915	8 801
Other means	18 867	2 883	2 144	3 466	4 421	3 000	2 953
Worked at home	31 156	3 224	5 765	5 304	4 582	4 842	7 439
Persons per private vehicle	1.14	1.13	1.16	1.17	1.15	1.13	1.14

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	803 999	129 845	135 246	140 892	144 872	129 813	123 331
Nursery school	33 569	7 078	4 868	4 769	5 325	6 799	4 730
Public	13 807	2 355	2 312	3 023	2 052	1 917	2 148
Private	19 762	4 723	2 556	1 746	3 273	4 882	2 582
Kindergarten and elementary (1 to 8 years)	418 261	67 738	76 344	69 138	72 619	65 330	67 092
Public	400 570	63 157	73 989	68 275	70 929	59 613	64 607
Private	17 691	4 581	2 355	863	1 690	5 717	2 485
High school (1 to 4 years)	194 690	30 635	35 892	32 523	33 472	29 711	32 457
Public	186 794	28 616	34 704	32 103	32 725	27 343	31 303
Private	7 896	2 019	1 188	420	747	2 368	1 154
College	157 479	24 394	18 142	34 462	33 456	27 973	19 052
Public	135 132	14 145	16 583	32 635	32 396	22 260	17 113
Private	22 347	10 249	1 559	1 827	1 060	5 713	1 939

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	1 769 761	297 611	299 807	296 660	275 530	303 234	296 919
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	324 970	36 918	72 554	78 955	44 375	35 872	56 296
High school: 1 to 3 years	277 314	44 132	50 897	51 915	41 421	38 684	50 265
4 years	615 290	110 949	100 389	94 104	99 643	100 273	109 932
College: 1 to 3 years	285 425	54 735	40 270	37 759	46 272	61 219	45 170
4 or more years	266 762	50 877	35 697	33 927	43 819	67 186	35 256
Percent high school graduates	66.0	72.8	58.8	55.9	68.9	75.4	64.1

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over	2 792 828	464 443	467 730	469 112	465 203	463 979	462 361
Same house	1 330 387	214 951	233 770	236 733	191 690	210 251	242 992
Different house in United States	1 421 597	244 066	231 567	228 068	256 968	246 010	214 918
Same county	696 008	132 640	104 089	110 442	104 702	133 259	110 876
Different county	725 589	111 426	127 478	117 626	152 266	112 751	104 042
Same State	342 868	42 121	69 647	66 128	65 586	47 179	52 207
Different State	382 721	69 305	57 831	51 498	86 680	65 572	51 835
Northeast	24 742	6 044	3 805	1 835	7 000	3 985	2 073
North Central	105 612	23 827	18 548	9 701	19 422	19 631	14 483
South	156 112	26 194	19 964	23 874	38 474	26 388	21 218
West	96 255	13 240	15 514	16 088	21 784	15 568	14 061
Abroad	40 844	5 426	2 393	4 311	16 545	7 718	4 451

VETERAN STATUS

Civilian persons 16 years and over	2 250 853	381 821	373 786	383 892	350 974	383 491	376 889
Veteran	396 712	70 363	65 035	61 528	64 070	70 976	64 740
Percent of civilian persons 16 years and over	17.6	18.4	17.4	16.0	18.3	18.5	17.2
Male veteran	382 273	67 885	62 647	59 658	61 102	68 441	62 540
Percent of male civilian persons 16 years and over	35.9	37.6	35.1	32.5	37.1	38.1	35.0

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years	1 889 020	327 131	304 051	302 271	326 396	323 483	305 688
With a work disability	203 213	29 224	40 227	42 624	30 993	28 154	31 991
Not in labor force	124 620	16 515	26 798	29 255	18 010	15 501	18 541
Prevented from working	102 279	13 747	22 471	24 657	14 300	12 235	14 869

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS

Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years	1 889 020	327 131	304 051	302 271	326 396	323 483	305 688
With a public transportation disability	35 815	5 668	7 430	7 570	4 869	4 768	5 510
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over	354 274	50 405	63 671	73 140	44 307	57 004	65 747
With a public transportation disability	56 941	8 250	11 621	12 629	6 717	8 316	9 408

Table 5. Labor Force Characteristics: 1980

[Oto ore estimates based on o sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

The State
Congressional Districts

LABOR FORCE STATUS

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	Oistrict 4	Oistrict 5	Oistrict 6
Persons 16 years and over	2 281 190	382 024	373 930	384 240	376 741	384 722	379 533
Labor force	1 373 403	251 698	205 340	200 094	239 324	250 289	226 658
Percent of persons 16 years and over	60.2	65.9	54.9	52.1	63.5	65.1	59.7
Civilian labor force	1 343 066	251 495	205 196	199 746	213 557	249 058	224 014
Employed	1 287 857	242 699	193 840	188 391	204 005	241 650	217 272
Unemployed	55 209	8 796	11 356	11 355	9 552	7 408	6 742
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	3.5	5.5	5.7	4.5	3.0	3.0
Not in labor force	907 787	130 326	168 590	184 146	137 417	134 433	152 875
Female, 16 years and over	1 187 358	201 330	195 553	200 162	187 847	204 220	198 246
Labor force	561 907	107 710	82 125	81 343	92 401	106 797	91 531
Percent of female, 16 years and over	47.3	53.5	42.0	40.6	49.2	52.3	46.2
Civilian labor force	559 705	107 680	82 110	81 310	90 708	106 655	91 242
Employed	534 855	103 675	77 633	76 459	85 896	103 192	88 000
Unemployed	24 850	4 005	4 477	4 851	4 812	3 463	3 242
Percent of civilian labor force	4.4	3.7	5.5	6.0	5.3	3.2	3.6
Not in labor force	625 451	93 620	113 428	118 819	95 446	97 423	106 715
Female, 16 years and over	1 187 358	201 330	195 553	200 162	187 847	204 220	198 246
With own children under 6 years	198 686	33 039	32 361	30 838	35 248	33 050	34 150
In labor force	93 784	16 307	14 054	13 778	16 828	16 611	16 206
With own children 6 to 17 years only	226 676	37 820	40 609	36 685	39 047	36 939	35 576
In labor force	143 290	25 067	24 214	22 313	24 896	24 328	22 472

CLASS OF WORKER

Employed persons 16 years and over	1 287 857	242 699	193 840	188 391	204 005	241 650	217 272
Private wage and salary workers	916 961	200 631	135 854	119 183	131 585	183 967	145 741
Federal government workers	59 709	4 818	6 621	8 852	17 696	9 982	11 740
State government workers	72 225	4 689	10 214	18 043	16 359	12 519	10 401
Local government workers	105 239	16 499	17 953	18 495	18 087	14 892	19 313
Self-employed workers	124 914	15 024	21 402	22 238	19 040	19 216	27 994
Unpaid family workers	8 809	1 038	1 796	1 580	1 238	1 074	2 083

OCCUPATION

Employed persons 16 years and over	1 287 857	242 699	193 840	188 391	204 005	241 650	217 272
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	272 201	55 086	38 723	35 093	43 211	63 086	37 002
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	128 955	27 617	18 297	14 583	19 539	31 018	17 901
Professional specialty occupations	143 246	27 469	20 426	20 510	23 672	32 068	19 101
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	387 229	83 967	49 388	48 148	61 527	84 873	59 326
Technicians and related support occupations	38 161	8 339	4 443	4 997	6 049	8 840	5 493
Sales occupations	137 028	27 775	18 870	17 817	22 675	29 281	20 610
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	212 040	47 853	26 075	25 334	32 803	46 752	33 223
Service occupations	161 216	28 055	24 660	25 674	26 982	25 970	29 875
Private household occupations	6 860	1 594	990	1 074	908	977	1 317
Protective service occupations	16 103	3 086	2 219	2 745	2 889	2 712	2 452
Service occupations, except protective and household	138 253	23 375	21 451	21 855	23 185	22 281	26 106
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	48 947	2 019	8 561	10 057	7 331	4 044	16 935
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	197 334	35 733	31 736	30 949	31 532	31 079	36 305
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	220 930	37 839	40 772	38 470	33 422	32 598	37 829
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	98 657	19 295	19 487	16 933	14 441	14 334	14 167
Transportation and material moving occupations	66 273	9 825	10 736	11 994	10 846	9 417	13 455
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	56 000	8 719	10 549	9 543	8 135	8 847	10 207

INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over	1 287 857	242 699	193 840	188 391	204 005	241 650	217 272
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	114 171	12 857	15 681	18 126	16 858	18 947	31 702
Construction	92 856	15 444	16 660	15 964	14 277	15 284	15 227
Manufacturing	214 779	49 811	41 449	31 532	28 333	37 948	25 706
Nondurable goods	77 724	11 962	14 551	15 277	10 816	15 065	10 053
Durable goods	137 055	37 849	26 898	16 255	17 517	22 883	15 653
Transportation	56 263	14 390	8 256	6 801	8 032	8 318	10 466
Communications and other public utilities	39 780	7 905	5 778	5 211	5 657	8 093	7 136
Wholesale trade	57 921	14 760	7 674	5 882	7 635	12 303	9 667
Retail trade	211 505	38 554	29 791	30 184	36 621	41 101	35 254
Finance, insurance, and real estate	68 873	15 674	8 009	7 267	10 082	17 508	10 333
Business and repair services	51 064	11 614	5 840	5 843	7 385	11 801	8 581
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	48 428	9 991	6 742	7 046	7 148	8 932	8 569
Professional and related services	253 144	44 473	39 279	41 928	42 102	46 145	39 217
Health services	90 370	15 780	14 580	12 690	14 157	17 228	15 935
Educational services	108 283	16 068	17 229	22 769	20 288	16 092	15 837
Other professional and related services	54 491	12 625	7 470	6 469	7 657	12 825	7 445
Public administration	79 073	7 226	8 681	12 607	19 875	15 270	15 414

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	875 932	152 949	133 753	133 837	157 394	152 377	145 622
Worked in 1979	868 982	151 917	132 569	132 547	155 925	151 947	144 517
50 to 52 weeks	584 759	105 219	85 394	80 190	105 384	108 308	100 264
40 to 49 weeks	105 930	19 317	16 837	16 879	18 347	17 458	17 092
1 to 39 weeks	178 293	27 381	30 338	35 478	32 194	25 741	27 161
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	758 668	133 832	116 415	112 749	135 394	133 560	126 718
50 to 52 weeks	548 471	99 488	80 484	73 828	98 725	102 484	93 462
With unemployment in 1979	137 406	25 669	23 870	23 353	24 125	20 834	19 555
Mean weeks of unemployment	12.1	11.0	13.7	12.8	11.8	11.0	12.3
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	661 663	123 556	97 916	99 565	109 202	122 459	108 965
Worked in 1979	651 713	122 150	96 044	97 765	107 404	121 008	107 342
50 to 52 weeks	317 852	63 541	44 255	42 975	50 940	63 102	53 039
40 to 49 weeks	89 133	16 702	12 997	12 731	14 617	17 389	14 697
1 to 39 weeks	244 728	41 907	38 792	42 059	41 847	40 517	39 606
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	470 096	90 979	68 927	68 335	77 168	88 141	76 546
50 to 52 weeks	267 976	55 163	36 769	35 094	43 293	53 921	43 736
With unemployment in 1979	115 216	21 633	18 154	18 567	19 958	20 045	16 859
Mean weeks of unemployment	11.1	9.8	12.5	12.4	11.1	9.4	11.7
Persons 16 years and over with unemployment in 1979	252 622	47 302	42 024	41 920	44 083	40 879	36 414
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	68 099	10 668	13 592	13 053	11 874	8 962	9 950
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979							
Families	830 508	138 017	140 750	137 612	134 376	140 214	139 539
No workers	107 014	13 411	22 659	25 038	13 879	14 997	17 030
1 worker	278 662	44 858	47 973	46 506	45 572	45 551	48 202
2 or more workers	444 832	79 748	70 118	66 068	74 925	79 666	74 307

Table 6. Income and Poverty Status in 1979: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

**The State
Congressional Districts****INCOME IN 1979**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Households	1 118 191	193 867	179 562	184 469	174 682	196 167	189 444
Less than \$5,000	180 268	24 325	34 772	42 254	24 619	23 113	31 185
\$5,000 to \$7,499	104 652	14 543	19 690	22 525	15 320	15 209	17 365
\$7,500 to \$9,999	96 976	15 297	15 994	18 738	15 039	15 365	16 543
\$10,000 to \$14,999	185 549	31 362	29 098	31 467	30 578	31 400	31 644
\$15,000 to \$19,999	158 867	29 554	24 350	24 247	25 665	27 821	27 230
\$20,000 to \$24,999	130 597	25 071	19 043	17 384	21 796	24 387	22 916
\$25,000 to \$34,999	149 510	30 441	20 510	17 202	25 455	30 297	25 605
\$35,000 to \$49,999	73 299	15 908	10 045	7 004	11 158	17 796	11 388
\$50,000 or more	38 473	7 366	6 060	3 648	5 052	10 779	5 568
Median	\$14 750	\$16 768	\$13 105	\$11 238	\$15 321	\$17 216	\$14 648
Mean	\$18 328	\$20 196	\$17 137	\$14 570	\$18 290	\$21 642	\$17 806
Families	830 508	138 017	140 750	137 612	134 376	140 214	139 539
Less than \$5,000	68 432	8 544	14 239	16 125	9 951	7 912	11 661
\$5,000 to \$7,499	66 276	8 063	14 198	15 967	9 650	7 798	10 600
\$7,500 to \$9,999	66 249	8 661	12 598	14 470	10 644	8 726	11 150
\$10,000 to \$14,999	140 121	20 501	24 720	26 441	23 949	20 998	23 512
\$15,000 to \$19,999	132 290	22 603	21 918	21 913	21 954	20 972	22 930
\$20,000 to \$24,999	115 409	20 926	17 911	16 222	19 436	20 292	20 622
\$25,000 to \$34,999	138 059	27 471	19 687	16 378	23 577	27 239	23 707
\$35,000 to \$49,999	68 377	14 595	9 739	6 697	10 567	16 456	10 323
\$50,000 or more	35 295	6 653	5 740	3 399	4 648	9 821	5 034
Median	\$17 668	\$20 138	\$15 965	\$14 125	\$17 825	\$20 839	\$17 687
Mean	\$21 104	\$23 339	\$19 690	\$17 119	\$20 629	\$25 266	\$20 526
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	382 904	71 007	47 284	65 363	68 032	71 152	60 066
Less than \$2,000	57 055	8 078	7 057	13 786	12 543	8 375	7 216
\$2,000 to \$2,999	40 932	5 400	6 681	10 648	6 726	5 153	6 324
\$3,000 to \$4,999	81 957	12 091	13 552	18 475	13 259	11 602	12 978
\$5,000 to \$7,999	63 307	11 012	7 505	9 215	13 825	11 630	10 120
\$8,000 to \$9,999	32 240	7 408	3 211	3 747	5 435	7 173	5 266
\$10,000 to \$14,999	53 735	12 887	4 865	5 255	8 593	12 933	9 202
\$15,000 to \$24,999	39 429	10 585	3 284	3 151	5 745	10 347	6 317
\$25,000 to \$49,999	11 694	2 979	888	846	1 573	3 224	2 184
\$50,000 or more	2 555	567	241	240	333	715	459
Median	\$5 500	\$7 695	\$4 136	\$3 660	\$5 292	\$7 691	\$5 983
Mean	\$8 146	\$9 966	\$6 707	\$5 537	\$7 317	\$10 056	\$8 644
Per capita income	\$6 858	\$7 834	\$6 145	\$5 425	\$6 496	\$8 486	\$6 767
Per capita income, noninstitutional persons	\$6 924	\$7 889	\$6 206	\$5 493	\$6 557	\$8 540	\$6 850

HOUSEHOLD INCOME TYPE IN 1979

With earnings	897 746	162 852	135 980	134 691	146 917	163 591	153 715
Mean earnings	\$18 769	\$20 442	\$18 384	\$15 496	\$18 309	\$21 544	\$17 692
With Social Security income	300 051	43 585	54 908	61 959	38 529	47 340	53 730
Mean Social Security income	\$3 820	\$4 077	\$3 786	\$3 652	\$3 633	\$4 084	\$3 742
With public assistance income	87 346	11 892	19 188	21 239	11 472	9 655	13 900
Mean public assistance income	\$2 317	\$2 234	\$2 446	\$2 352	\$2 273	\$2 215	\$2 261

**MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN
FAMILY IN 1979**

No workers	\$9 473	\$10 716	\$8 451	\$7 929	\$9 292	\$11 701	\$10 310
1 worker	\$18 859	\$20 347	\$18 070	\$15 263	\$17 425	\$24 258	\$17 983
2 or more workers	\$25 309	\$27 145	\$24 429	\$21 908	\$24 678	\$28 396	\$24 516

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979**All Income Levels in 1979**

Families	830 508	138 017	140 750	137 612	134 376	140 214	139 539
With related children under 18 years	440 575	73 391	75 530	70 585	76 210	72 516	72 343
With related children 5 to 17 years	346 709	57 187	61 346	56 707	59 517	55 984	55 968
Female householder, no husband present	93 027	18 034	14 082	14 848	13 923	16 361	15 779
With related children under 18 years	65 237	13 029	9 641	9 882	10 014	11 273	11 398
With related children under 6 years	26 115	5 029	3 812	4 032	4 024	4 415	4 803
Householder 65 years and over	130 268	17 473	24 113	27 758	16 647	20 165	24 112
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	336 586	66 759	43 288	53 136	49 632	66 680	57 091
65 years and over	120 530	17 685	21 016	24 464	14 600	19 633	23 132
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 933 277	493 526	493 621	482 269	480 057	493 032	490 772
Related children under 18 years	838 785	136 179	148 725	136 545	145 452	132 625	139 259
Related children 5 to 17 years	608 467	97 277	111 478	101 065	105 158	94 708	98 781
60 years and over	484 500	70 453	87 717	96 970	62 084	78 401	88 875
65 years and over	354 240	50 399	63 671	73 124	44 295	57 004	65 747

Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level

Families	85 824	10 601	17 991	20 126	12 640	9 727	14 739
Percent below poverty level	10.3	7.7	12.8	14.6	9.4	6.9	10.6
With related children under 18 years	57 575	8 057	11 553	12 834	8 759	6 655	9 717
With related children 5 to 17 years	44 845	6 097	9 167	10 403	6 758	4 846	7 574
Female householder, no husband present	28 906	4 548	5 328	5 934	4 353	3 852	4 891
With related children under 18 years	25 836	4 298	4 607	5 106	3 914	3 448	4 463
With related children under 6 years	13 769	2 351	2 356	2 529	2 147	2 040	2 346
Householder 65 years and over	15 576	1 115	3 592	4 651	2 041	1 445	2 732
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	102 150	15 093	16 895	23 499	15 248	14 369	17 046
Percent below poverty level	30.3	22.6	39.0	44.2	30.7	21.5	29.9
65 years and over	48 034	5 395	9 991	12 306	6 065	5 504	8 773
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	393 866	51 914	79 072	91 651	58 327	46 131	66 771
Percent below poverty level	13.4	10.5	16.0	19.0	12.2	9.4	13.6
Related children under 18 years	131 870	18 368	27 385	29 628	19 788	14 626	22 075
Related children 5 to 17 years	91 764	12 157	19 802	21 540	13 355	9 518	15 392
60 years and over	91 759	9 246	19 905	24 367	11 677	9 873	16 691
65 years and over	74 430	7 287	15 872	20 198	9 542	7 945	13 586

Income in 1979 Below Specified Poverty Level

Percent of persons for whom poverty status is determined:							
Below 75 percent of poverty level	8.3	6.9	9.7	11.6	7.5	6.0	8.5
Below 125 percent of poverty level	18.9	14.6	22.6	26.5	17.6	13.3	18.9
Below 150 percent of poverty level	24.4	19.0	29.0	33.4	23.2	17.5	24.5
Below 200 percent of poverty level	35.9	28.7	41.8	47.1	35.2	26.9	35.7

Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

The State
Congressional Districts

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	2 603 063
Male	1 269 309
Female	1 333 754
Under 5 years	189 686
5 to 14 years	375 099
15 to 59 years	1 579 720
60 to 64 years	118 859
65 years and over	339 699

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	733 712
With own children under 18 years	361 658
Married-couple families	649 800
With own children under 18 years	314 066
Female householder, no husband present	68 046
With own children under 18 years	41 087

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	1 569 022
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	277 148
High school: 1 to 3 years	238 490
4 years	551 796
College: 1 to 3 years	255 214
4 or more years	246 374

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over	1 996 099
Labor force	1 207 552
Employed	1 143 132
Unemployed	42 547
Female, 16 years and over	1 038 830
Labor force	488 535
Employed	467 691
Unemployed	19 346

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Families	733 712
Less than \$5,000	52 589
\$5,000 to \$7,499	54 744
\$7,500 to \$9,999	55 701
\$10,000 to \$14,999	121 954
\$15,000 to \$19,999	118 447
\$20,000 to \$24,999	104 984
\$25,000 to \$34,999	127 294
\$35,000 to \$49,999	64 079
\$50,000 or more	33 920
Median	\$18 122
Mean	\$21 864

Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 529 929
Income in 1979 below poverty level	285 568

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	421 590
Male	205 784
Female	215 806
Under 5 years	29 862
5 to 14 years	66 468
15 to 59 years	246 482
60 to 64 years	21 173
65 years and over	57 605

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	121 534
With own children under 18 years	61 020
Married-couple families	109 440
With own children under 18 years	54 181
Female householder, no husband present	9 858
With own children under 18 years	5 887

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	258 051
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	59 288
High school: 1 to 3 years	42 830
4 years	88 880
College: 1 to 3 years	35 037
4 or more years	32 016

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over	317 507
Labor force	177 420
Employed	168 787
Unemployed	8 507
Female, 16 years and over	165 403
Labor force	70 044
Employed	66 580
Unemployed	3 454

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Families	121 534
Less than \$5,000	10 949
\$5,000 to \$7,499	11 471
\$7,500 to \$9,999	10 340
\$10,000 to \$14,999	21 117
\$15,000 to \$19,999	19 179
\$20,000 to \$24,999	15 988
\$25,000 to \$34,999	17 993
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8 985
\$50,000 or more	5 512
Median	\$16 457
Mean	\$20 511

Persons for whom poverty status is determined	412 938
Income in 1979 below poverty level	56 282

Race					Spanish origin¹	Race					Spanish origin¹
White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	White		Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander			
The State						District 1					
2 603 063	204 810	171 224	19 765	57 831		424 439	47 817	25 317	3 187	8 120	
1 269 309	99 563	84 305	8 870	30 411		205 586	22 500	11 956	1 469	4 232	
1 333 754	105 247	86 919	10 895	27 420		218 853	25 317	13 361	1 718	3 888	
189 686	20 609	16 786	1 988	7 754		30 841	5 070	2 601	282	1 104	
375 099	39 715	36 600	3 675	12 676		58 189	10 257	4 906	631	1 485	
1 579 720	117 942	97 554	13 083	34 107		271 094	26 829	15 142	2 085	5 093	
118 859	6 576	5 652	208	1 033		18 074	1 347	753	32	89	
339 699	19 968	14 632	811	2 261		46 241	4 314	1 915	157	349	
733 712	47 872	39 590	3 472	11 911		119 168	11 360	6 232	568	1 712	
361 658	29 742	23 335	2 367	7 963		58 709	7 413	3 747	365	1 007	
649 800	29 046	30 815	2 848	9 799		103 848	6 570	4 882	450	1 325	
314 066	16 842	18 325	1 983	6 553		49 753	3 938	2 869	317	764	
68 046	16 494	7 340	450	1 578		12 560	4 193	1 143	74	289	
41 087	11 886	4 428	322	1 167		7 836	3 192	787	40	213	
1 569 022	97 009	82 599	10 143	23 254		258 810	22 927	12 842	1 618	3 479	
277 148	21 799	19 833	1 696	7 535		30 518	4 035	1 786	187	655	
238 490	19 743	16 354	951	3 602		36 577	4 872	2 348	144	478	
551 796	31 841	26 338	2 716	6 325		96 180	8 585	5 110	559	1 363	
255 214	14 258	12 818	1 863	3 405		48 484	3 310	2 444	287	623	
246 374	9 368	7 256	2 917	2 387		47 051	2 125	1 154	441	360	
1 996 099	140 323	113 586	13 809	36 073		329 033	31 444	17 198	2 223	5 293	
1 207 552	83 344	63 117	8 017	22 896		218 316	19 603	10 828	1 508	3 493	
1 143 132	70 185	57 449	7 349	19 652		211 355	18 191	10 265	1 486	3 325	
42 547	6 316	5 287	332	1 407		6 773	1 397	563	22	168	
1 038 830	73 606	59 419	7 857	16 899		172 630	17 350	9 229	1 194	2 621	
488 535	39 016	26 634	3 897	8 262		91 991	9 840	4 671	692	1 424	
467 691	35 334	24 646	3 711	7 566		88 868	9 209	4 422	675	1 370	
19 346	3 062	1 961	171	633		3 093	631	249	17	54	
733 712	47 872	39 590	3 472	11 911		119 168	11 360	6 232	568	1 712	
52 589	8 936	5 552	596	1 532		5 871	1 816	745	47	255	
54 744	6 394	4 289	273	1 013		6 108	1 453	424	47	82	
55 701	5 141	4 335	273	1 291		6 971	1 161	445	31	103	
121 954	8 797	7 680	513	2 369		17 135	2 076	1 125	77	293	
118 447	6 079	6 276	474	1 990		19 663	1 598	1 074	90	341	
104 984	4 715	4 649	407	1 435		18 526	1 259	929	93	194	
127 294	5 302	4 343	504	1 462		24 899	1 368	1 001	103	283	
64 079	2 048	1 820	250	606		13 646	544	311	64	131	
33 920	460	646	182	213		6 349	85	178	16	30	
\$18 122	\$11 521	\$13 252	\$15 665	\$14 269		\$20 822	\$12 542	\$16 403	\$19 426	\$16 416	
\$21 864	\$14 438	\$16 108	\$19 372	\$16 707		\$24 375	\$15 098	\$19 135	\$20 936	\$18 626	
2 529 929	193 351	166 021	18 849	55 369		415 567	46 839	24 962	3 119	7 953	
285 568	58 268	39 598	4 252	12 058		34 114	12 136	4 486	617	1 548	
District 2						District 3					
421 590	22 716	58 383	1 116	4 292		439 121	22 392	38 680	1 909	5 003	
205 784	10 545	28 810	460	2 253		213 914	10 799	18 976	971	2 583	
215 806	12 171	29 573	656	2 039		225 207	11 593	19 704	938	2 420	
29 862	1 885	5 507	95	525		29 524	1 979	3 719	187	645	
66 468	4 001	12 925	199	1 022		62 324	4 122	8 675	254	1 033	
246 482	11 613	32 100	716	2 329		255 001	11 956	21 146	1 343	2 872	
21 173	1 162	1 962	8	133		21 710	982	1 375	26	116	
57 605	4 055	5 889	98	283		70 562	3 353	3 765	99	337	
121 534	5 331	13 417	168	888		123 093	5 076	8 605	342	935	
61 020	2 749	7 852	101	507		58 280	2 730	5 010	209	614	
109 440	3 238	10 678	127	704		109 077	3 019	6 590	320	807	
54 181	1 554	6 368	88	367		51 066	1 496	3 909	187	523	
9 858	1 864	2 300	18	164		11 259	1 858	1 659	22	108	
5 887	1 130	1 354	13	140		6 271	1 189	943	22	74	
258 051	12 196	28 374	567	1 810		264 788	11 301	18 520	1 049	2 134	
59 288	4 598	8 414	124	528		68 715	4 063	5 705	158	723	
42 830	2 472	5 450	50	281		45 538	2 571	3 591	75	309	
88 880	3 033	8 114	142	495		85 190	2 909	5 555	193	574	
35 037	1 170	3 831	108	306		33 936	1 016	2 467	202	315	
32 016	923	2 565	143	200		31 409	742	1 202	421	213	
317 507	16 219	38 563	798	2 640		340 118	15 838	25 291	1 441	3 235	
177 420	7 075	20 004	326	1 418		178 783	7 127	12 806	603	1 515	
168 787	6 324	17 944	312	1 302		169 275	6 390	11 442	577	1 391	
8 507	746	2 047	14	116		9 191	720	1 356	26	111	
165 403	9 010	20 275	489	1 290		177 046	8 338	13 402	693	1 618	
70 044	3 367	8 382	170	505		71 899	3 461	5 466	231	646	
66 580	3 069	7 666	163	477		67 861	3 119	4 977	222	607	
3 454	293	716	7	28		4 087	336	483	9	39	
121 534	5 331	13 417	168	888		123 093	5 076	8 605	342	935	
10 949	1 370	1 877	27	122		13 184	1 338	1 481	47	133	
11 471	868	1 820	10	78		13 702	1 004	1 145	53	113	
10 340	614	1 608	14	97		12 619	577	1 137	49	111	
21 117	957	2 577	21	151		23 520	865	1 960	32	152	
19 179	526	2 092	40	139		20 124	513	1 130	47	181	
15 988	398	1 482	2	88		15 042	337	774	23	106	
17 993	372	1 270	21	108		15 346	294	642	49	100	
8 985	176	538	21	74		6 349	87	238	16	18	
5 512	50	153	12	31		3 207	61	98	26	21	
\$16 457	\$9 241	\$12 232	\$16 108	\$14 815		\$14 559	\$8 349	\$10 967	\$13 109	\$13 257	
\$20 511	\$12 251	\$15 139	\$25 124	\$19 560		\$17 610	\$11 356	\$13 604	\$19 009	\$15 770	
412 938	21 747	56 710	1 048	4 136		420 367	20 888	37 408	1 671	4 542	
56 282	8 629	13 745	183	1 133		70 951	8 584	11 180	419	1 118	

Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B.]

**The State
Congressional Districts****SEX AND AGE**

Total persons	443 487	31 904	15 836	6 313	16 242
Male	222 068	17 867	8 025	2 619	8 657
Female	221 419	14 037	7 811	3 694	7 585
Under 5 years	33 991	3 464	1 621	668	2 074
5 to 14 years	68 007	5 657	3 218	1 103	3 564
15 to 59 years	279 796	20 794	9 610	4 360	10 123
60 to 64 years	16 890	532	461	46	148
65 years and over	44 803	1 457	926	136	333

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	121 098	6 651	3 745	1 040	3 340
With own children under 18 years	64 479	4 618	2 208	742	2 471
Married-couple families	107 607	4 522	2 937	812	2 858
With own children under 18 years	56 430	3 017	1 753	574	2 157
Female householder, no husband present	11 026	1 840	662	191	343
With own children under 18 years	6 964	1 468	382	147	256

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	249 685	12 354	7 208	3 140	6 125
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	39 042	2 043	1 254	631	2 048
High school: 1 to 3 years	37 053	2 062	1 475	332	882
4 years	90 945	4 637	2 449	903	1 703
College: 1 to 3 years	41 819	2 403	1 241	479	947
4 or more years	40 826	1 209	789	795	545

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over	333 937	22 294	10 614	4 466	10 234
Labor force	211 479	15 383	6 452	2 419	6 856
Employed	185 967	7 918	5 712	1 955	4 650
Unemployed	7 535	1 157	421	148	505
Female, 16 years and over	168 253	9 354	5 233	2 726	4 539
Labor force	82 530	4 966	2 598	1 272	2 171
Employed	77 616	3 822	2 426	1 196	1 837
Unemployed	3 805	626	155	61	271

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Families	121 098	6 651	3 745	1 040	3 340
Less than \$5,000	7 924	1 130	413	221	404
\$5,000 to \$7,499	8 242	830	302	94	298
\$7,500 to \$9,999	9 140	490	364	97	517
\$10,000 to \$14,999	21 216	1 540	587	180	787
\$15,000 to \$19,999	19 968	968	645	102	500
\$20,000 to \$24,999	17 992	634	580	99	304
\$25,000 to \$34,999	22 174	617	517	115	354
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 971	202	277	71	129
\$50,000 or more	4 471	40	60	61	47
Median	\$18 181	\$11 668	\$16 266	\$12 543	\$12 325
Mean	\$21 206	\$13 906	\$18 344	\$17 282	\$15 182
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	424 548	26 609	15 164	6 039	15 044
Income in 1979 below poverty level	44 345	7 414	2 820	1 545	3 465

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	427 128	49 326	17 134	2 521	13 856
Male	208 190	23 224	8 549	1 018	7 349
Female	218 938	26 102	8 585	1 503	6 507
Under 5 years	33 122	4 847	1 726	260	1 953
5 to 14 years	59 138	9 419	3 922	520	3 217
15 to 59 years	250 300	28 508	9 909	1 524	7 765
60 to 64 years	20 938	1 752	538	59	349
65 years and over	63 630	4 800	1 039	158	572

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	121 749	12 127	3 678	418	2 801
With own children under 18 years	57 848	7 245	2 251	304	1 906
Married-couple families	108 800	6 984	2 674	337	2 292
With own children under 18 years	50 676	3 693	1 655	252	1 548
Female householder, no husband present	10 143	4 509	875	38	409
With own children under 18 years	5 977	3 228	539	28	293

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	260 562	24 535	7 714	1 275	5 487
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	48 097	4 843	1 512	301	2 352
High school: 1 to 3 years	42 465	5 321	1 840	183	1 021
4 years	98 257	8 276	2 543	352	1 171
College: 1 to 3 years	39 610	3 862	1 276	195	584
4 or more years	32 133	2 233	543	244	359

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over	328 395	34 011	10 994	1 683	8 408
Labor force	196 331	20 499	5 907	1 052	5 179
Employed	189 487	18 773	5 327	992	4 832
Unemployed	4 602	1 399	550	46	280
Female, 16 years and over	171 083	18 594	5 600	1 021	3 843
Labor force	76 952	10 614	2 432	568	1 866
Employed	74 463	9 871	2 214	533	1 755
Unemployed	2 271	676	214	35	111

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Families	121 749	12 127	3 678	418	2 801
Less than \$5,000	8 537	2 156	650	98	361
\$5,000 to \$7,499	8 496	1 505	375	30	286
\$7,500 to \$9,999	9 129	1 353	419	51	301
\$10,000 to \$14,999	20 359	2 145	635	53	569
\$15,000 to \$19,999	20 489	1 462	629	80	532
\$20,000 to \$24,999	18 749	1 299	325	44	375
\$25,000 to \$34,999	21 655	1 458	426	35	285
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 516	605	174	7	75
\$50,000 or more	4 819	144	45	20	17
Median	\$18 167	\$11 976	\$12 661	\$12 422	\$13 627
Mean	\$21 324	\$15 133	\$15 295	\$16 431	\$14 982
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	417 453	47 791	16 203	2 471	13 481
Income in 1979 below poverty level	45 042	14 137	4 930	729	3 252

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 8. General Housing Characteristics: 1980

[Oto are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Total housing units	1 237 040	209 091	204 545	206 064	192 212	215 277	209 851
Vacant seasonal and migratory	7 518	154	3 988	1 498	248	361	1 269
Year-round housing units	1 229 522	208 937	200 557	204 566	191 964	214 916	208 582
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS							
Owner-occupied housing units	790 606	127 459	138 393	133 491	121 477	135 557	134 229
Percent of occupied housing units	70.7	65.7	77.0	72.4	69.4	69.2	70.8
Renter-occupied housing units	327 955	66 644	41 366	50 857	53 536	60 270	55 282
Vacant housing units	110 961	14 834	20 798	20 218	16 951	19 089	19 071
For sale only	17 729	2 776	3 361	2 621	3 392	3 553	2 026
For rent	40 290	6 325	5 763	5 737	6 925	8 606	6 934
Held for occasional use	14 766	1 269	4 584	3 845	1 290	1 298	2 480
Other vacancies	38 176	4 464	7 090	8 015	5 344	5 632	7 631
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	790 606	127 459	138 393	133 491	121 477	135 557	134 229
1979 to March 1980	113 301	18 599	19 981	17 971	19 984	19 789	16 777
1975 to 1978	223 863	35 807	42 599	36 107	36 294	39 942	33 114
1970 to 1974	142 316	22 402	26 657	25 901	21 930	22 744	22 682
1960 to 1969	156 998	26 769	24 665	25 847	22 742	26 612	30 363
1950 to 1959	85 583	14 772	12 059	13 883	12 485	15 724	16 660
1949 or earlier	68 545	9 110	12 432	13 782	8 042	10 746	14 433
Renter-occupied housing units	327 955	66 644	41 366	50 857	53 536	60 270	55 282
1979 to March 1980	182 397	39 104	19 929	26 387	33 427	34 520	29 030
1975 to 1978	91 474	18 583	12 173	13 894	13 741	17 340	15 743
1970 to 1974	28 011	5 188	4 738	5 256	3 073	4 725	5 031
1960 to 1969	15 592	2 439	2 588	3 103	1 882	2 480	3 100
1959 or earlier	10 481	1 330	1 938	2 217	1 413	1 205	2 378
BATHROOMS							
Year-round housing units	1 229 522	208 937	200 557	204 566	191 964	214 916	208 582
No bathroom or only a half bath	30 826	2 802	8 403	8 644	3 158	3 009	4 810
1 complete bathroom	719 398	122 637	118 964	132 134	104 133	112 138	129 392
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	180 638	29 975	24 221	24 608	35 651	32 894	33 289
2 or more complete bathrooms	298 660	53 523	48 969	39 180	49 022	66 875	41 091
Owner-occupied housing units	790 606	127 459	138 393	133 491	121 477	135 557	134 229
No bathroom or only a half bath	11 579	951	3 856	3 668	924	889	1 291
1 complete bathroom	388 348	60 804	72 823	75 713	52 769	55 321	70 918
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	140 387	22 687	19 594	19 737	26 846	24 847	26 676
2 or more complete bathrooms	250 292	43 017	42 120	34 373	40 938	54 500	35 344
Renter-occupied housing units	327 955	66 644	41 366	50 857	53 536	60 270	55 282
No bathroom or only a half bath	9 996	1 250	2 438	2 409	1 081	1 057	1 761
1 complete bathroom	257 637	51 894	32 777	42 386	40 267	45 257	45 056
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	28 722	5 796	2 679	3 244	6 503	5 880	4 620
2 or more complete bathrooms	31 600	7 704	3 472	2 818	5 685	8 076	3 845
Year-round housing units	1 229 522	208 937	200 557	204 566	191 964	214 916	208 582
KITCHEN FACILITIES							
Complete kitchen facilities	1 201 757	206 160	193 594	197 657	188 700	211 817	203 829
No complete kitchen facilities	27 765	2 777	6 963	6 909	3 264	3 099	4 753
SOURCE OF WATER							
Public system or private company	1 056 894	204 754	159 476	159 022	160 315	194 884	178 443
Individual drilled well	149 362	3 067	34 584	38 126	28 792	17 841	26 952
Individual dug well	15 144	404	2 965	5 340	2 408	1 677	2 350
Some other source	8 122	712	3 532	2 078	449	514	837
SEWAGE DISPOSAL							
Public sewer	908 666	184 592	104 471	117 252	149 332	185 865	167 154
Septic tank or cesspool	301 354	23 474	89 787	80 424	40 840	27 817	39 012
Other means	19 502	871	6 299	6 890	1 792	1 234	2 416
AIR CONDITIONING							
None	227 294	26 976	56 421	59 883	26 609	23 445	33 960
Central system	558 785	110 472	74 529	61 878	96 833	124 611	90 462
1 or more individual room units	443 443	71 489	69 607	82 805	68 522	66 860	84 160
HEATING EQUIPMENT							
Steam or hot water system	10 520	2 897	1 034	717	1 403	2 491	1 978
Central warm-air furnace	617 047	128 289	83 788	70 330	103 288	130 980	100 372
Electric heat pump	25 819	2 908	4 422	4 348	5 333	4 292	4 516
Other built-in electric units	40 881	6 180	5 528	7 225	7 489	6 626	7 833
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	207 088	40 848	24 230	25 325	31 361	39 940	45 384
Room heaters with flue	116 080	10 495	26 609	22 997	15 917	14 007	26 055
Room heaters without flue	124 186	11 602	23 100	43 205	19 709	11 120	15 450
Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters	84 210	5 497	31 031	29 518	6 909	4 907	6 348
None	3 691	221	815	901	555	553	646
Occupied housing units	1 118 561	194 103	179 759	184 348	175 013	195 827	189 511
TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT							
With telephone	1 029 940	182 578	161 544	162 903	161 763	186 210	174 942
No telephone	88 621	11 525	18 215	21 445	13 250	9 617	14 569
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	87 737	14 401	16 096	19 205	10 746	12 067	15 222
1	364 576	70 488	52 607	58 718	54 983	67 573	60 207
2	401 373	69 487	62 536	62 483	65 523	74 935	66 409
3 or more	264 875	39 727	48 520	43 942	43 761	41 252	47 673

Table 9. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980

(Ooro ore estimates based on o sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8)

**The State
Congressional Districts****UNITS IN STRUCTURE**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Year-round housing units	1 229 522	208 937	200 557	204 566	191 964	214 916	208 582
1, detached	942 874	146 599	160 538	166 687	149 026	157 508	162 516
1, attached	23 111	4 700	2 517	3 191	3 895	5 035	3 773
2	32 841	5 981	3 995	5 077	5 429	6 889	5 470
3 and 4	35 795	10 653	4 049	3 896	5 436	6 885	4 876
5 or more	123 994	33 094	10 044	11 160	17 701	31 659	20 336
Mobile home or trailer, etc	70 907	7 910	19 414	14 555	10 477	6 940	11 611
Owner-occupied housing units	790 606	127 459	138 393	133 491	121 477	135 557	134 229
1, detached	714 275	116 308	120 332	119 584	111 286	124 943	121 822
1, attached	6 420	1 171	989	783	740	1 759	978
2	5 671	1 117	960	877	579	1 298	840
3 and 4	4 554	935	1 027	680	578	779	555
5 or more	9 658	2 087	1 600	1 379	1 276	1 788	1 528
Mobile home or trailer, etc	50 028	5 841	13 485	10 188	7 018	4 990	8 506
Renter-occupied housing units	327 955	66 644	41 366	50 857	53 536	60 270	55 282
1, detached	156 937	22 409	25 484	32 154	26 730	22 304	27 856
1, attached	14 089	3 087	1 349	2 083	2 593	2 636	2 341
2	22 877	4 281	2 508	3 352	4 113	4 724	3 899
3 and 4	25 932	8 019	2 419	2 674	3 990	5 164	3 666
5 or more	96 165	27 490	6 777	8 191	13 900	24 261	15 546
Mobile home or trailer, etc	11 955	1 358	2 829	2 403	2 210	1 181	1 974

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

Year-round housing units	1 229 522	208 937	200 557	204 566	191 964	214 916	208 582
1979 to March 1980	52 998	9 498	9 825	8 568	10 345	8 602	6 160
1975 to 1978	137 247	22 289	29 909	22 827	24 174	21 776	16 272
1970 to 1974	178 692	29 843	32 797	30 708	31 132	31 832	22 380
1960 to 1969	250 338	44 560	36 384	35 472	42 586	47 803	43 533
1950 to 1959	209 445	43 996	24 634	30 270	33 970	39 801	36 774
1940 to 1949	153 017	24 775	22 546	27 348	22 189	26 197	29 962
1939 or earlier	247 785	33 976	44 462	49 373	27 568	38 905	53 501
Owner-occupied housing units	790 606	127 459	138 393	133 491	121 477	135 557	134 229
1979 to March 1980	33 812	4 730	6 776	6 052	6 741	5 157	4 356
1975 to 1978	100 680	13 363	23 575	17 571	18 119	16 246	11 806
1970 to 1974	106 806	14 912	23 371	20 698	19 175	15 232	13 418
1960 to 1969	162 780	25 712	26 344	24 305	27 177	29 905	29 337
1950 to 1959	140 245	31 569	16 047	18 474	21 173	28 331	24 651
1940 to 1949	90 164	15 794	13 507	15 081	12 478	15 987	17 317
1939 or earlier	156 119	21 379	28 773	31 310	16 614	24 699	33 344
Renter-occupied housing units	327 955	66 644	41 366	50 857	53 536	60 270	55 282
1979 to March 1980	8 114	2 830	1 056	1 048	1 050	1 309	821
1975 to 1978	26 618	7 588	3 584	3 468	4 343	4 203	3 432
1970 to 1974	56 471	13 089	6 246	7 319	9 808	12 879	7 130
1960 to 1969	70 056	16 139	6 905	8 343	12 929	14 519	11 221
1950 to 1959	54 314	10 560	6 127	8 910	10 242	9 177	9 298
1940 to 1949	47 193	7 241	6 706	8 913	7 131	7 876	9 326
1939 or earlier	65 189	9 197	10 742	12 856	8 033	10 307	14 054

BEDROOMS

Year-round housing units	1 229 522	208 937	200 557	204 566	191 964	214 916	208 582
None	14 000	3 173	1 874	2 148	1 920	2 283	2 602
1	147 663	31 991	18 845	21 024	20 662	29 746	25 395
2	444 043	67 618	76 347	80 329	64 448	76 059	79 242
3	525 640	90 521	85 755	87 101	89 257	85 555	87 451
4	86 860	13 802	15 549	12 263	14 222	18 847	12 177
5 or more	11 316	1 832	2 187	1 701	1 455	2 426	1 715
Owner-occupied housing units	790 606	127 459	138 393	133 491	121 477	135 557	134 229
None	1 704	204	432	426	252	113	277
1	26 598	3 494	5 769	5 174	3 377	3 935	4 849
2	254 609	35 971	47 708	47 126	34 045	41 887	47 872
3	424 749	74 025	69 295	69 473	71 099	70 761	70 096
4	73 358	12 148	13 270	9 963	11 496	16 733	9 748
5 or more	9 588	1 617	1 919	1 329	1 208	2 128	1 387
Renter-occupied housing units	327 955	66 644	41 366	50 857	53 536	60 270	55 282
None	9 307	2 541	877	1 173	1 275	1 619	1 822
1	96 790	24 345	9 795	11 856	13 669	21 050	16 075
2	142 754	26 209	19 453	23 891	23 321	26 346	23 534
3	69 426	12 374	9 850	12 071	13 080	10 092	11 959
4	8 660	1 058	1 236	1 620	2 046	1 041	1 659
5 or more	1 018	117	155	246	145	122	233

Year-round housing units	1 229 522	208 937	200 557	204 566	191 964	214 916	208 582
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STORIES IN STRUCTURE

1 to 3	1 223 001	206 188	199 819	204 193	191 585	214 226	206 990
4 to 6	2 736	869	266	163	75	292	1 071
7 to 12	2 319	966	468	210	270	173	232
13 or more	1 466	914	4	—	34	225	289

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

Structures with 4 or more stories	6 521	2 749	738	373	379	690	1 592
With elevator	5 500	2 152	612	324	321	620	1 471
No elevator	1 021	597	126	49	58	70	121

Table 10. **Fuels and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B.]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Occupied housing units	1 118 561	194 103	179 759	184 348	175 013	195 827	189 511
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	777 013	159 905	101 996	105 821	117 705	153 466	138 120
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	106 912	4 916	29 702	30 126	16 063	7 225	18 880
Electricity	181 836	27 080	25 386	28 747	37 690	33 123	29 810
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	961	105	162	160	142	88	304
Cool or coke	230	14	129	24	28	21	14
Wood	49 929	1 828	21 953	19 211	3 190	1 643	2 104
Other fuel	935	179	205	130	109	139	173
No fuel used	745	76	226	129	86	122	106
WATER HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	755 828	158 238	97 328	100 781	115 775	149 976	133 730
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	114 147	5 636	34 635	33 668	15 744	7 372	17 092
Electricity	239 357	29 608	44 251	46 890	42 876	37 969	37 763
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	456	33	97	110	87	47	82
Other	2 156	218	789	494	150	165	340
No fuel used	6 617	370	2 659	2 405	381	298	504
COOKING FUEL							
Utility gas	514 067	109 104	74 513	81 886	71 213	84 193	93 158
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	103 780	4 282	35 271	32 659	12 771	5 526	13 271
Electricity	496 613	80 341	68 719	68 747	90 623	105 787	82 396
Other	2 995	169	1 101	927	220	192	386
No fuel used	1 106	207	155	129	186	129	300
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	595 095	107 721	89 289	87 075	94 849	114 674	101 487
With a mortgage	365 547	74 177	48 754	42 485	64 554	77 561	58 016
Less than \$100	6 950	575	1 470	1 917	880	807	1 301
\$100 to \$149	22 640	3 183	3 295	4 366	3 901	3 558	4 337
\$150 to \$199	46 850	8 744	5 486	6 785	8 240	8 087	9 508
\$200 to \$249	54 759	10 952	6 430	7 478	9 232	9 944	10 723
\$250 to \$299	47 307	9 912	5 472	5 823	8 376	9 242	8 482
\$300 to \$349	39 497	8 430	4 812	4 389	7 239	8 610	6 017
\$350 to \$399	34 049	7 498	4 316	3 294	6 537	7 574	4 830
\$400 to \$449	27 211	6 145	3 597	2 642	5 318	5 966	3 543
\$450 to \$499	22 715	5 111	3 098	1 960	4 043	5 539	2 964
\$500 to \$599	28 880	6 387	4 336	1 951	5 080	7 701	3 425
\$600 to \$749	21 089	4 596	3 557	1 278	3 714	5 949	1 995
\$750 or more	13 600	2 644	2 885	602	1 994	4 584	891
Median	\$305	\$322	\$323	\$256	\$311	\$341	\$269
Not mortgaged	229 548	33 544	40 535	44 590	30 295	37 113	43 471
Less than \$50	21 276	1 989	4 386	5 803	2 776	2 451	3 871
\$50 to \$74	58 601	7 014	10 847	13 604	7 614	8 606	10 916
\$75 to \$99	58 751	8 578	10 420	11 311	7 900	9 157	11 385
\$100 to \$149	62 721	10 429	10 586	10 335	8 290	10 718	12 363
\$150 to \$199	18 489	3 520	2 822	2 463	2 583	3 765	3 336
\$200 to \$249	5 755	1 144	803	636	767	1 402	1 003
\$250 or more	3 955	870	671	438	365	1 014	597
Median	\$90	\$98	\$87	\$81	\$90	\$95	\$90
GROSS RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	303 359	64 661	35 751	44 567	50 263	57 827	50 290
Less than \$60	5 121	1 014	928	1 201	387	557	1 034
\$60 to \$79	10 201	1 456	1 973	2 508	1 031	1 198	2 035
\$80 to \$99	12 345	1 743	2 393	3 289	1 428	1 450	2 042
\$100 to \$119	16 110	1 908	2 889	4 398	2 086	1 954	2 875
\$120 to \$149	28 032	4 161	4 378	6 489	3 845	3 967	5 212
\$150 to \$169	21 334	3 715	3 134	4 159	3 114	3 242	3 970
\$170 to \$199	32 218	6 086	4 123	5 401	5 676	5 136	5 796
\$200 to \$249	59 484	14 519	5 378	6 320	11 497	11 773	9 997
\$250 to \$299	46 918	12 459	3 159	3 619	9 039	11 652	6 990
\$300 to \$349	24 741	7 218	1 690	1 631	4 466	6 332	3 404
\$350 to \$399	12 507	3 372	824	801	2 295	3 471	1 744
\$400 to \$499	10 286	3 353	686	474	1 538	3 035	1 200
\$500 or more	5 026	1 388	529	154	779	1 759	417
No cash rent	19 036	2 269	3 667	4 143	3 082	2 301	3 574
Median	\$214	\$238	\$173	\$161	\$226	\$244	\$202

Table 11. **Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

TENURE

Occupied housing units	987 975	66 690	51 578	4 955	15 013
Owner-occupied housing units	715 851	36 678	32 608	2 315	7 224
Percent of occupied housing units	72.5	55.0	63.2	46.7	48.1
Renter-occupied housing units	272 124	30 012	18 970	2 640	7 789

**MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY
OWNER COSTS**

Specified owner-occupied housing units	536 810	31 286	22 699	1 864	5 645
With a mortgage	328 698	19 278	14 202	1 544	4 283
Less than \$200	64 472	5 916	5 407	165	908
\$200 to \$299	90 777	6 644	3 811	304	1 243
\$300 to \$399	67 127	3 319	2 388	326	815
\$400 to \$499	46 493	1 661	1 286	254	625
\$500 or more	59 829	1 738	1 310	495	692
Median	\$314	\$256	\$244	\$393	\$299
Not mortgaged	208 112	12 008	8 497	320	1 362

GROSS RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units	250 783	28 782	17 175	2 597	7 430
Less than \$100	20 866	4 143	2 153	228	444
\$100 to \$199	77 279	10 598	7 100	940	2 983
\$200 to \$299	89 534	9 548	4 908	1 075	2 638
\$300 or more	46 620	3 316	1 816	310	1 059
No cash rent	16 484	1 177	1 198	44	306
Median	\$221	\$191	\$182	\$210	\$205

TENURE

Occupied housing units	154 054	7 846	17 246	252	1 115
Owner-occupied housing units	120 922	5 138	11 954	146	699
Percent of occupied housing units	78.5	65.5	69.3	57.9	62.7
Renter-occupied housing units	33 132	2 708	5 292	106	416

**MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY
OWNER COSTS**

Specified owner-occupied housing units	77 803	3 906	7 339	91	443
With a mortgage	42 944	1 454	4 165	67	316
Less than \$200	7 884	673	1 674	19	47
\$200 to \$299	10 326	413	1 138	—	57
\$300 to \$399	8 219	195	675	7	62
\$400 to \$499	6 242	114	318	—	62
\$500 or more	10 273	59	360	41	88
Median	\$340	\$213	\$236	\$500+	\$387
Not mortgaged	34 859	2 452	3 174	24	127

GROSS RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units	28 577	2 460	4 500	101	379
Less than \$100	3 901	567	781	21	48
\$100 to \$199	11 207	1 174	2 094	31	146
\$200 to \$299	7 125	367	971	36	83
\$300 or more	3 375	103	221	13	48
No cash rent	2 969	249	433	—	54
Median	\$179	\$146	\$160	\$195	\$178

TENURE

Occupied housing units	157 994	8 727	4 776	1 319	4 026
Owner-occupied housing units	113 125	3 795	3 057	600	1 809
Percent of occupied housing units	71.6	43.5	64.0	45.5	44.9
Renter-occupied housing units	44 869	4 932	1 719	719	2 217

**MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY
OWNER COSTS**

Specified owner-occupied housing units	87 900	3 355	2 337	512	1 500
With a mortgage	59 419	2 421	1 714	408	1 240
Less than \$200	11 697	622	477	45	284
\$200 to \$299	16 205	589	529	113	356
\$300 to \$399	12 753	504	316	71	234
\$400 to \$499	8 726	346	167	47	199
\$500 or more	10 038	360	225	132	167
Median	\$314	\$300	\$272	\$365	\$294
Not mortgaged	28 481	934	623	104	260

GROSS RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units	41 962	4 772	1 578	719	2 115
Less than \$100	2 172	406	107	101	84
\$100 to \$199	11 955	1 433	526	247	853
\$200 to \$299	17 139	2 061	623	271	862
\$300 or more	7 954	682	234	85	246
No cash rent	2 742	190	88	15	70
Median	\$232	\$222	\$218	\$201	\$210

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Race				Spanish origin¹	Race				Spanish origin¹
White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	
The State					District 1				
987 975	66 690	51 578	4 955	15 013	167 824	16 025	8 322	959	2 255
715 851	36 678	32 608	2 315	7 224	112 505	9 166	4 969	423	984
72.5	55.0	63.2	46.7	48.1	67.0	57.2	59.7	44.1	43.6
272 124	30 012	18 970	2 640	7 789	55 319	6 859	3 353	536	1 271
536 810	31 286	22 699	1 864	5 645	94 922	8 200	3 955	344	783
328 698	19 278	14 202	1 544	4 283	65 358	5 730	2 588	298	568
64 472	5 916	5 407	165	908	9 835	1 969	630	45	71
90 777	6 644	3 811	304	1 243	17 831	2 180	734	57	139
67 127	3 319	2 388	326	815	14 501	768	529	80	121
46 493	1 661	1 286	254	625	10 388	371	409	50	91
59 829	1 738	1 310	495	692	12 803	442	286	66	146
\$314	\$256	\$244	\$393	\$299	\$335	\$241	\$290	\$359	\$361
208 112	12 008	8 497	320	1 362	29 564	2 470	1 367	46	215
250 783	28 782	17 175	2 597	7 430	53 737	6 617	3 204	536	1 226
20 866	4 143	2 153	228	444	2 896	1 037	233	12	35
77 279	10 598	7 100	940	2 983	12 302	2 208	1 042	145	353
89 534	9 548	4 908	1 075	2 638	22 869	2 310	1 270	281	540
46 620	3 316	1 816	310	1 059	13 714	883	545	89	273
16 484	1 177	1 198	44	306	1 956	179	114	9	25
\$221	\$191	\$182	\$210	\$205	\$247	\$199	\$221	\$238	\$239
District 2					District 3				
154 054	7 846	17 246	252	1 115	164 321	7 438	11 398	531	1 284
120 922	5 138	11 954	146	699	121 202	4 494	7 322	209	632
78.5	65.5	69.3	57.9	62.7	73.8	60.4	64.2	39.4	49.2
33 132	2 708	5 292	106	416	43 119	2 944	4 076	322	652
77 803	3 906	7 339	91	443	78 616	3 283	4 850	153	358
42 944	1 454	4 165	67	316	38 174	1 180	2 870	123	242
7 884	673	1 674	19	47	10 760	572	1 706	11	53
10 326	413	1 138	—	57	12 264	400	565	27	84
8 219	195	675	7	62	7 134	142	347	36	50
6 242	114	318	—	62	4 400	35	127	7	45
10 273	59	360	41	88	3 616	31	125	42	10
\$340	\$213	\$236	\$500+	\$387	\$268	\$204	\$200—	\$365	\$281
34 859	2 452	3 174	24	127	40 442	2 103	1 980	30	116
28 577	2 460	4 500	101	379	37 601	2 679	3 610	305	596
3 901	567	781	21	48	5 652	661	617	42	54
11 207	1 174	2 094	31	146	16 776	1 302	1 942	185	288
7 125	367	971	36	83	8 816	412	581	52	138
3 375	103	221	13	48	2 786	47	159	24	78
2 969	249	433	—	54	3 571	257	311	2	38
\$179	\$146	\$160	\$195	\$178	\$168	\$142	\$153	\$159	\$178
District 4					District 5				
157 994	8 727	4 776	1 319	4 026	178 238	9 757	5 258	1 271	2 848
113 125	3 795	3 057	600	1 809	126 299	5 334	2 783	631	1 412
71.6	43.5	64.0	45.5	44.9	70.9	54.7	52.9	49.6	49.6
44 869	4 932	1 719	719	2 217	51 939	4 423	2 475	640	1 436
87 900	3 355	2 337	512	1 500	106 736	4 732	2 284	511	1 215
59 419	2 421	1 714	408	1 240	72 003	3 194	1 613	457	975
11 697	622	477	45	284	11 583	390	383	7	179
16 205	589	529	113	356	17 612	979	492	45	238
12 753	504	316	71	234	14 750	949	306	107	201
8 726	346	167	47	199	10 809	394	163	110	136
10 038	360	225	132	167	17 249	482	269	188	221
\$314	\$300	\$272	\$365	\$294	\$346	\$324	\$286	\$463	\$335
28 481	934	623	104	260	34 733	1 538	671	54	240
41 962	4 772	1 578	719	2 115	49 717	4 352	2 349	635	1 394
2 172	406	107	101	84	2 665	333	166	30	17
11 955	1 433	526	247	853	11 705	1 271	792	208	557
17 139	2 061	623	271	862	20 291	1 652	861	320	564
7 954	682	234	85	246	12 997	971	418	77	234
2 742	190	88	15	70	2 059	125	112	—	24
\$232	\$222	\$218	\$201	\$210	\$247	\$231	\$219	\$225	\$220

Table 11. **Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

TENURE

Occupied housing units	165 544	16 897	4 578	623	3 485
Owner-occupied housing units	121 798	8 751	2 523	306	1 688
Percent of occupied housing units	73.6	51.8	55.1	49.1	48.4
Renter-occupied housing units	43 746	8 146	2 055	317	1 797

MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

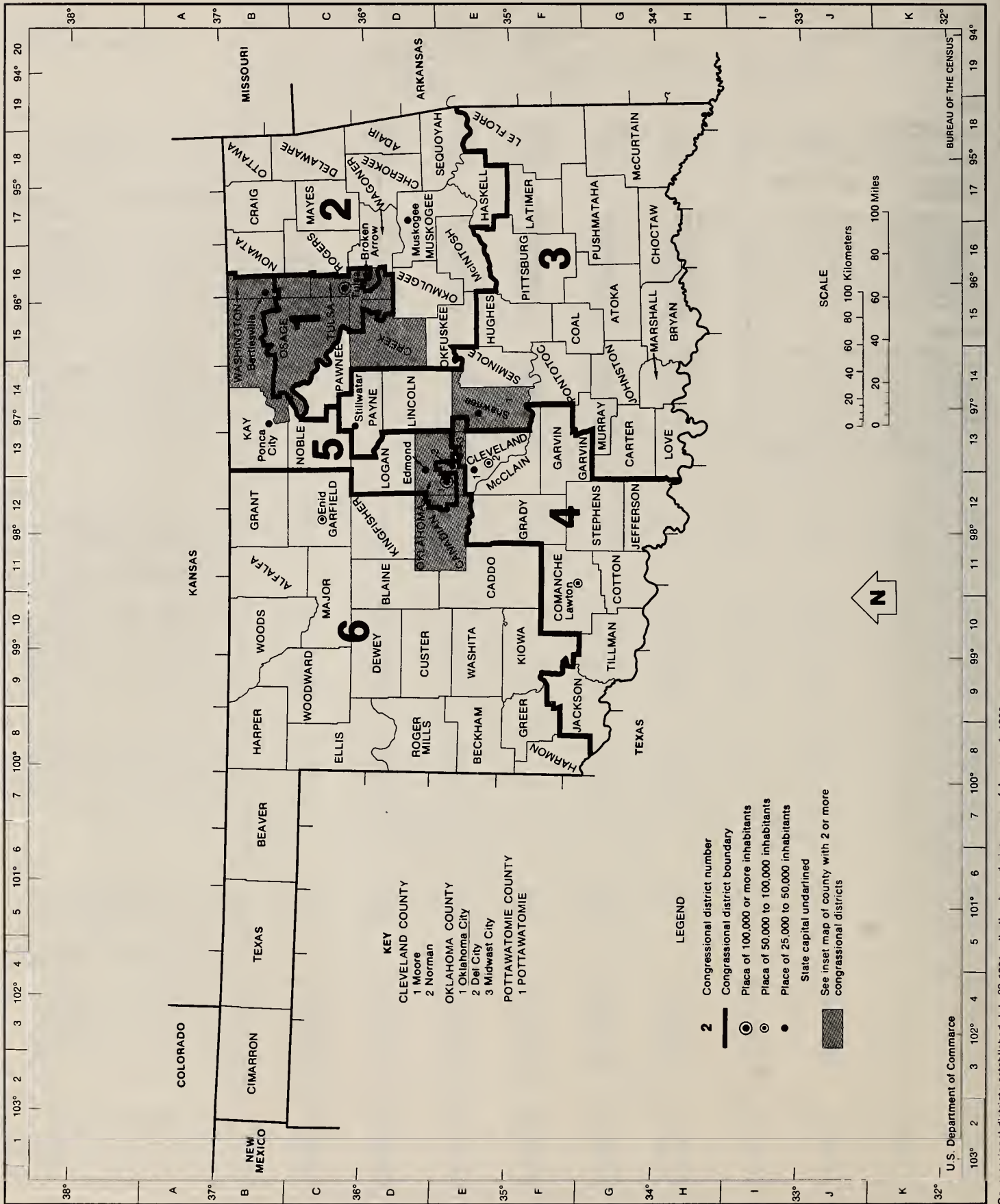
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----					90 833	7 810	1 934	253	1 346
With a mortgage -----		50 800	5 299	1 252	191				942
Less than \$200 -----		12 713	1 690	537	38				274
\$200 to \$299 -----		16 539	2 083	353	62				369
\$300 to \$399 -----		9 770	761	215	25				147
\$400 to \$499 -----		5 928	401	102	40				92
\$500 or more -----		5 850	364	45	26				60
Median -----		\$277	\$246	\$225	\$293				\$253
Not mortgaged -----		40 033	2 511	682	62				404

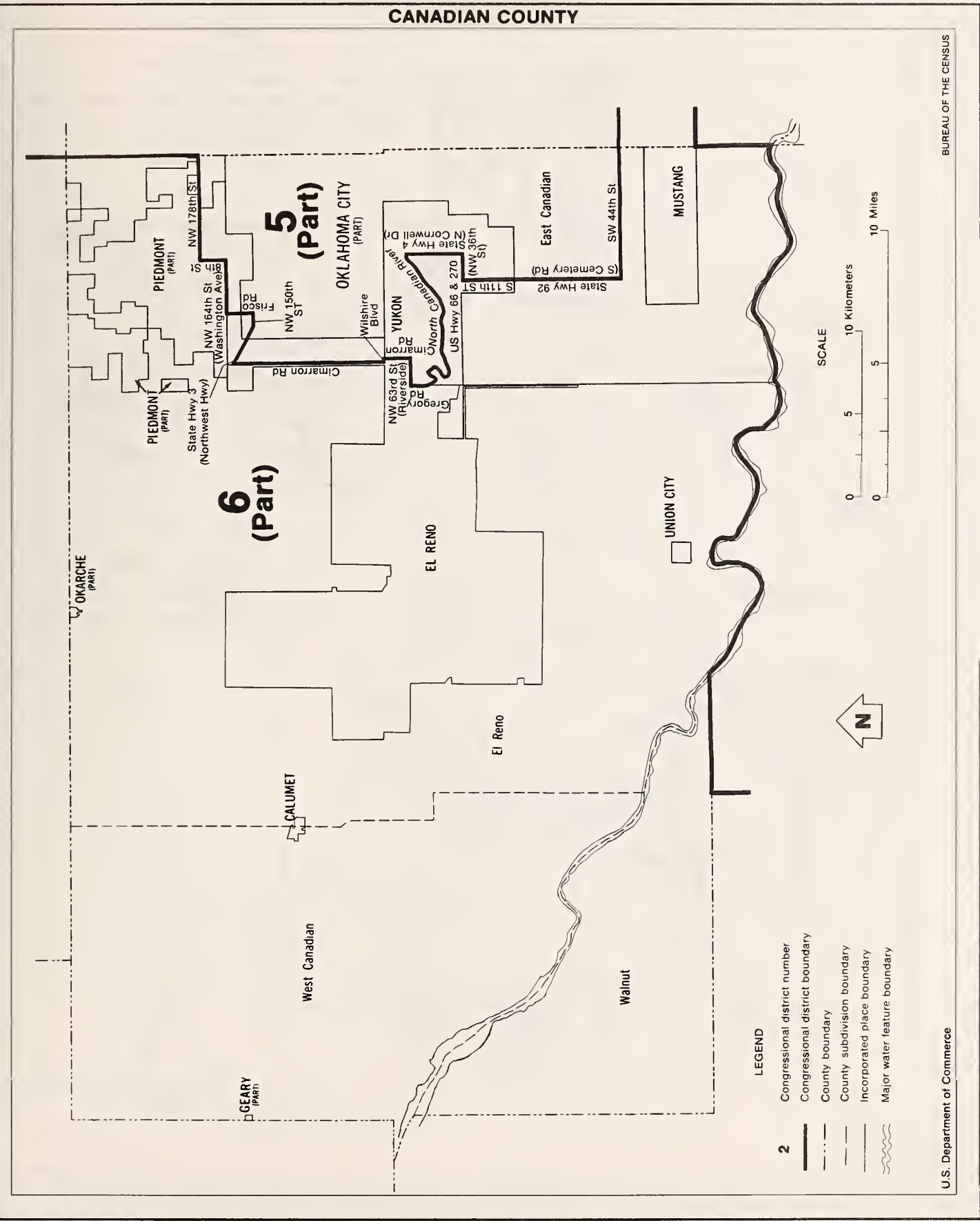
GROSS RENT

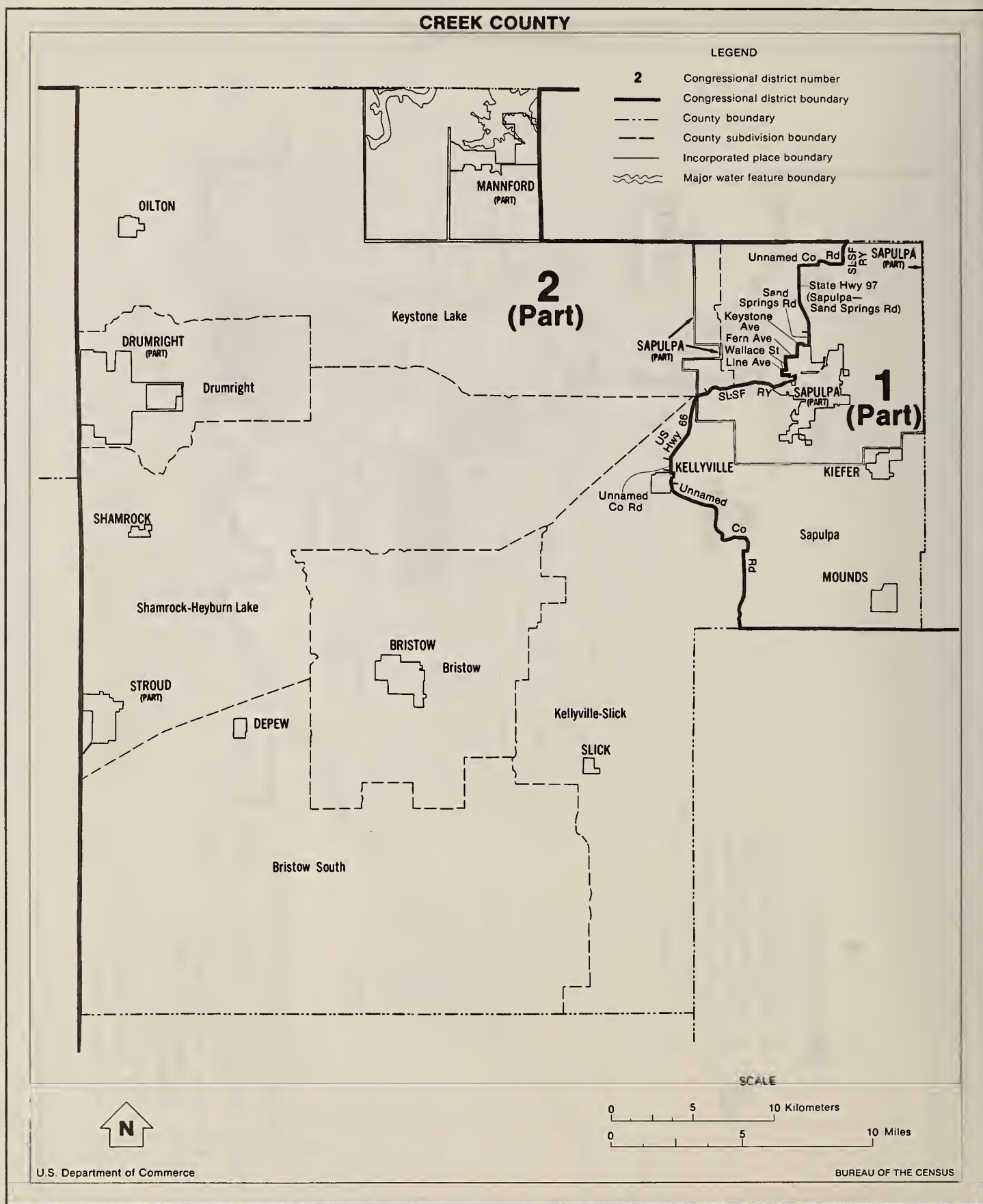
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	39 189	7 902	1 934	301	1 720
Less than \$100 -----	3 580	1 139	249	22	206
\$100 to \$199 -----	13 334	3 210	704	124	786
\$200 to \$299 -----	13 294	2 746	602	115	451
\$300 or more -----	5 794	630	239	22	180
No cash rent -----	3 187	177	140	18	97
Median -----	\$208	\$185	\$192	\$196	\$177

¹Persans of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places

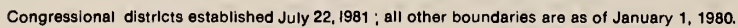


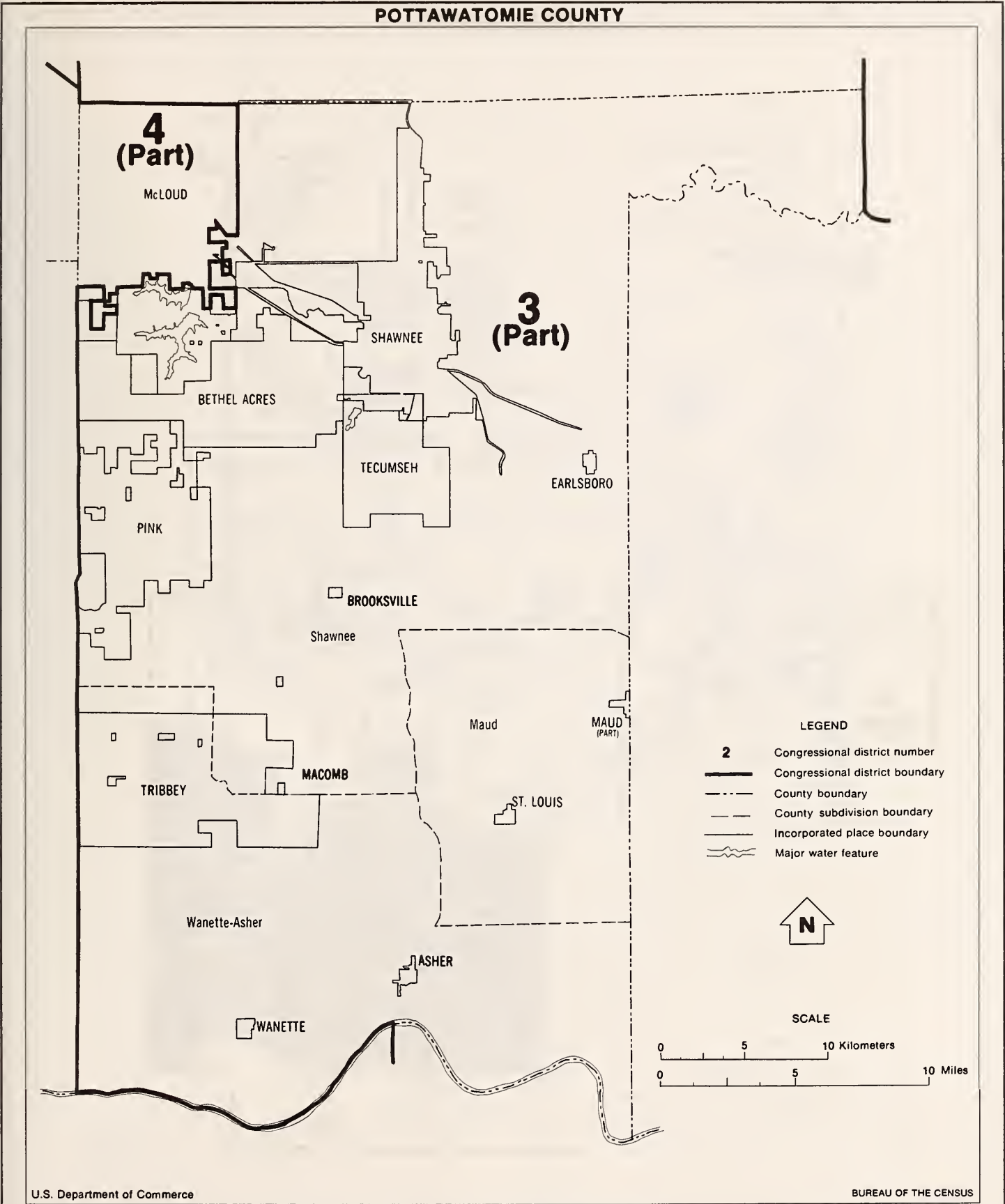




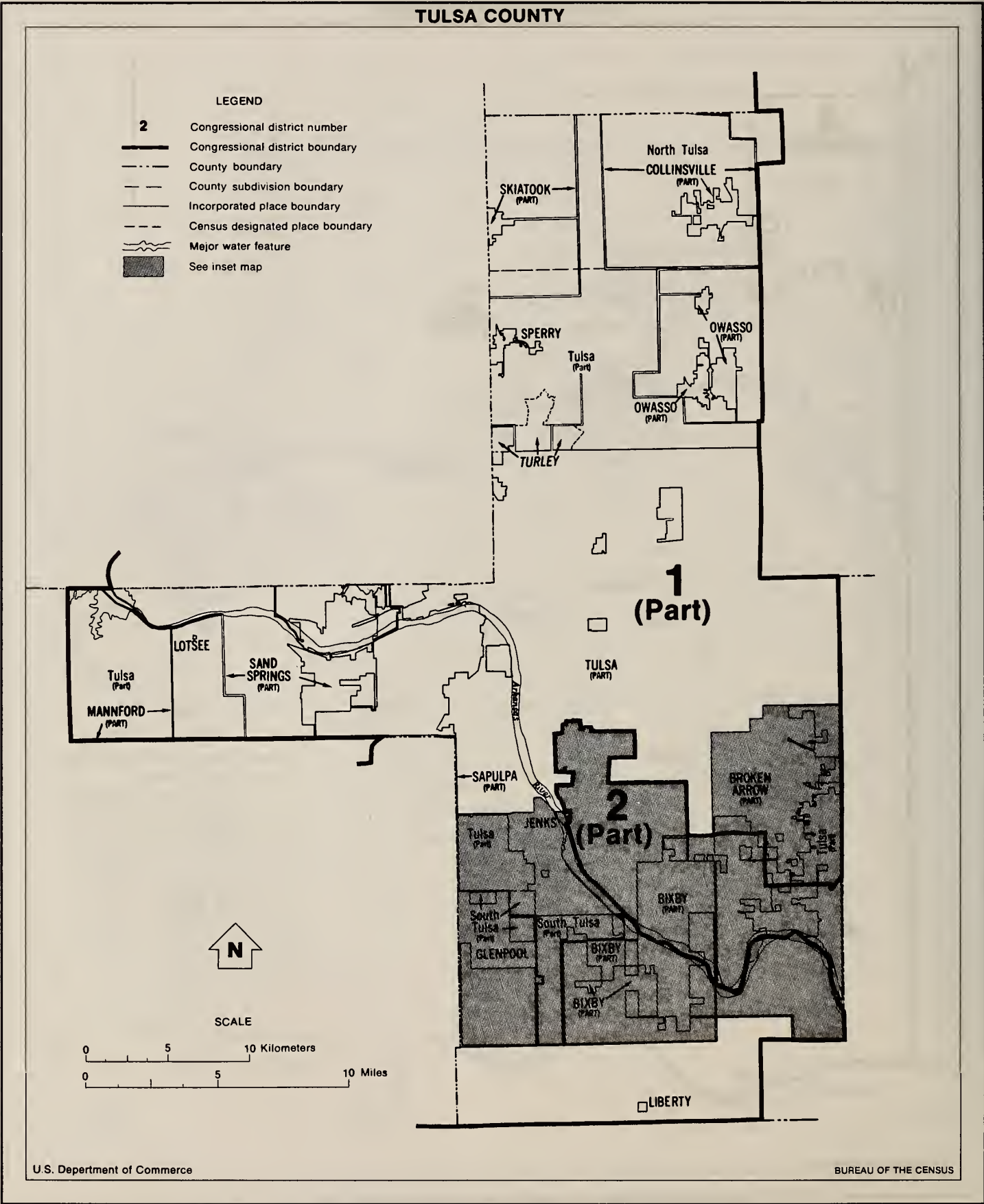
Congressional districts established July 22, 1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.





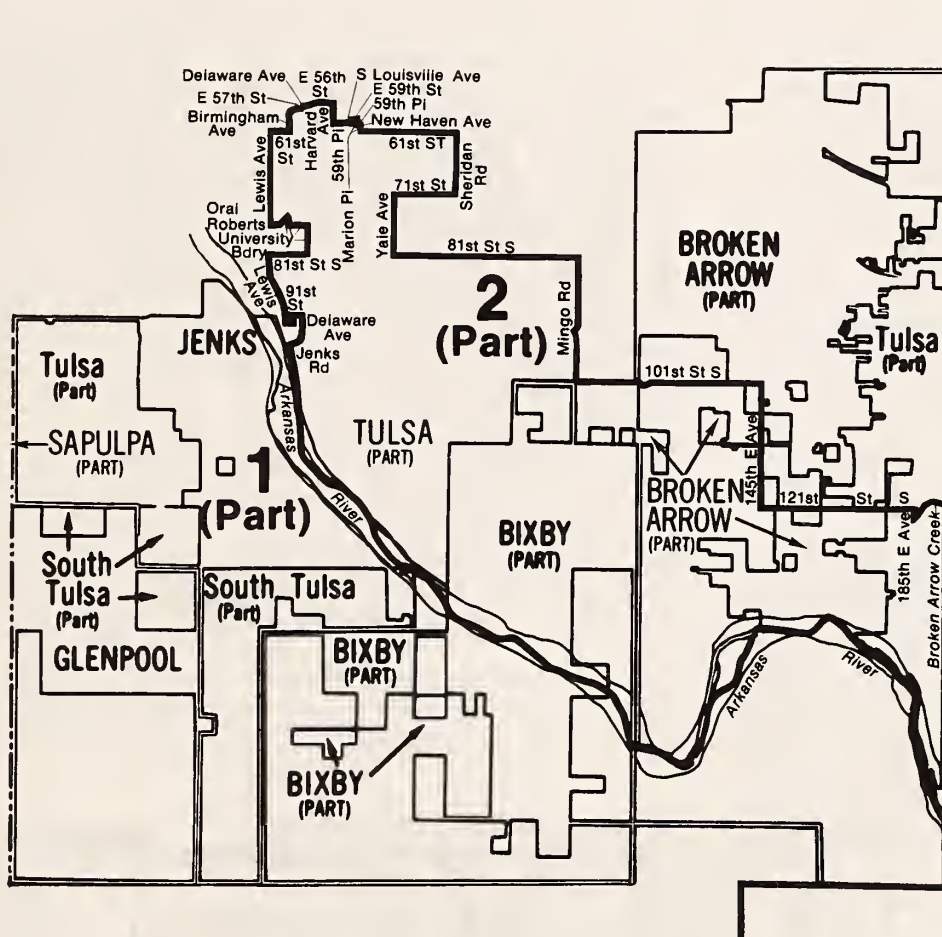


Congressional districts established July 22, 1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.



Congressional districts established July 22, 1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

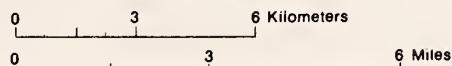
INSET — TULSA COUNTY



LEGEND

- 2** Congressional district number
- Congressional district boundary
- - -** County boundary
- Incorporated place boundary
- ~~~~~** Major water feature

SCALE



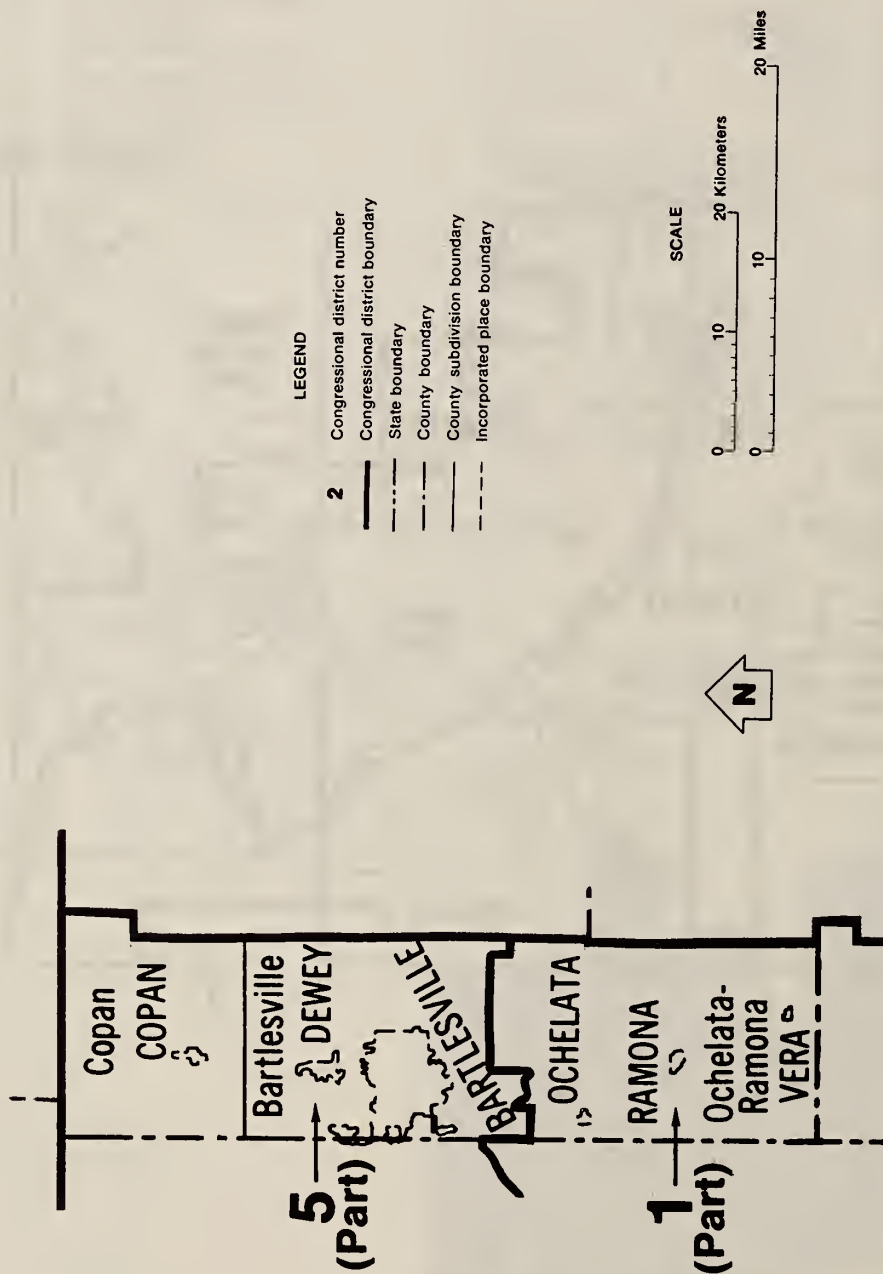
U.S. Department of Commerce

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Congressional districts established July 22, 1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



U.S. Department of Commerce

Congressional districts established July 22, 1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

STATES A-1
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 Congressional Redistricting A-1
 Data Compilation for
 Congressional Districts A-1
COUNTIES A-1
PLACES A-1
 Incorporated Places A-1
 Census Designated Places A-2
TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS. A-2
URBAN AND RURAL
 RESIDENCE A-2
 Urbanized Areas A-2
 Rural Farm A-2
AREA MEASUREMENTS A-2
HISTORIC DATA A-2

STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Congressional Redistricting

States are assigned seats in the House of Representatives on the basis of an apportionment following each decennial population census. The apportionment procedure, determined by Congress, assigns seats to each State on the basis of the census population, and the number of seats for that State remains constant for 10 years until the next apportionment. The total number of seats in the House of Representatives has been 435 since the apportionment following the 1910 census, except for temporary expansion for Alaska and Hawaii from 1959 to 1962.

After an apportionment, each State allocated two or more seats in the House is responsible for subdividing the State into congressional districts for the pur-

pose of electing each representative.¹ This redistricting action is generally the result of a law passed by the State legislature and signed by the governor. Each congressional district is as equal in population to all other congressional districts in the State as is practicable based on the last decennial census.

The congressional districts in this report are those in effect for the 98th Congress, elected in 1982, and they are the first to reflect the 1980 census apportionment. Most States have redrawn their congressional district boundaries based on 1980 populations (Maine and Montana plan to redistrict for the 99th Congress). Final redistricting of a few other States may be delayed by legal action. Unless there is further legal action, these districts will be in effect until 1992.

Federal statutes governing the apportionment process and method and redistricting may be found in Title 2, United States Code.

Data Compilation for Congressional Districts

Data from the 1980 census have been compiled for congressional districts by equating component census geographic areas to each district and summing all data for areas coded to the district. Where the smallest census geographic area was split by a congressional district boundary, the census records for the area were reviewed to determine in which district the majority of the population fell, and the entire area was coded to that district.

The 1970 population totals for congressional districts were obtained by summing the 1970 census counts for

¹Six States have only one representative, who is elected at large, and the District of Columbia has a nonvoting delegate.

component areas, including all subsequent corrections made to these counts. A review of the 1970 census maps was made where the smallest geographic census area was split by a congressional district line. If the population of the census area was small or the part in one of the congressional districts was relatively minor, the entire population was assigned to the district with the larger share of the area. Otherwise, the population was apportioned to the two congressional districts on the basis of settlement pattern.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below. Data are shown in table 2 for places with 10,000 or more inhabitants.

Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are

incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

In 11 States, certain CDP's are coexistent with MCD's. These entities are shown in the Town/Township section of table 2 in this report. The States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

Census designated place boundaries change with changes in the settlement pattern; a place which has the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries. Boundary outlines for CDP's appear on the county subdivision maps available for purchase from the Census Bureau.

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS

Statistics for minor civil divisions, the primary legal subdivisions of counties, are presented in table 2 only for 11 States where those areas have important significance as geographic units. Data are shown

in table 2 for towns of 10,000 or more in the six New England States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) and in New York and Wisconsin, and for townships of 10,000 or more in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, urban residence comprises all persons and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, urban residence consists of all persons and housing units in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons and housing units in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population and housing units not classified as urban constitute the rural population and housing.

Urbanized Areas

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population and housing in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum population of 50,000.

Rural Farm

The rural farm population and housing comprises all persons and housing units

living in rural areas on farms. Farms are defined as places from which sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products amounted to \$1,000 or more during 1979.

AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for States were prepared by using a digitization process on the topographic quadrangle maps produced by the U.S. Geological Survey. Area figures for all counties, places, towns and townships covered in these reports can be found in the 1980 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants*, PC80-1-A1, United States Summary.

Area measurement figures for congressional districts were prepared using an electronic digital planimeter to measure those counties split by congressional districts. Map types used for this process include U.S. Department of Transportation county maps and various census maps such as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS). Area measurements for counties not split by congressional districts were derived from the digitized U.S. Geological Survey maps.

The land area figures for States shown in this report may differ from those shown in the PC80-1-A State reports because of changes made subsequent to the preparation of the area measurement figures shown in the State reports.

HISTORIC DATA

In some instances, 1970 population counts shown in table 1 have been revised since publication of the 1970 census reports. Counts which have been revised for States, counties, places, and towns/townships are not identified in this report but are indicated by the prefix "r" in the PC80-1-A State reports.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed, in their telephone and personal-visit interviews, to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems or unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.

Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population and housing questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The meas-

ure, "persons per household," is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). For further information see the housing unit definition.

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Four basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship appear in the PC80-1-B, PC80-1-C, and PC80-1-D reports (and Summary Tape Files 2, 4, and 5).

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a non-family householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with non-relatives only.

Spouse—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own" children are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons (except the spouse of the householder) under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Other Relative—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

Nonrelative—Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual may be (1) a householder living alone or with non-relatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes,

schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are nine or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Sex

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

Race

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. Both 100-percent and sample totals for racial groups are included in the tables of this report. For a discussion of the two data sources, see the section on "Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups" on page B-3. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French American Indian, or Spanish American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" in table 1, which is based on 100-percent tabulations, includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, or Guamanian. The total for "Asian and Pacific Islander," which is available only from sample tabulations, is shown in tables 7 and 11 and includes the nine groups listed above as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in

an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese and Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups—There may be differences in this report between the *totals* for the racial groups based on 100-percent tabulations (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible for most groups. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a

"Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied for most groups, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data on racial groups. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" and "Other" populations (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 census publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 53 percent reported

"White." (The corresponding figures for 100-percent tabulations are 40 percent and 56 percent, respectively.) As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Other" are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, these changes do not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level of immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970, but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for the Asian and Pacific Islander population.

Spanish/Hispanic Origin

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to

question 7, which was asked of all persons. Information on the Spanish origin population shown in this report is derived from both 1980 census 100-percent and sample tabulations. For a discussion of the two data sources, see "Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for the Spanish Origin Population," below.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America or they are persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, in the 100-percent edit a response was assigned by computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If origin was not entered for any household member (excluding a paid employee), origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. The sample processing included more extensive edit procedures. For example, if any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was first assigned from available related information, such as ancestry and place of birth, reported for the individual. These edit procedures are a variation of

the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Limitations of the Data—A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "*Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980.*"

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Population—There may be differences in this report between the total Spanish origin population based on 100-percent (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences reflect the results of more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item during the processing of sample questionnaires as well as sampling variability and nonsampling error. (For an explanation of sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.")

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—The 1980 figures on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with 1970

Spanish origin totals because of a number of factors; namely, overall improvements in the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

Age

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980. The median ages shown in this report are computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in table 1.

Marital Status

The data on marital status were derived from question 6, which was asked of all persons.

The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration.

Persons classified as "now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced and those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as married; persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married; and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

School Enrollment

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons were to be reported as enrolled in nursery school if the school included instruction as an integral phase of its program but not if only custodial care was given. Children in Head Start programs were to be reported in nursery school or kindergarten as appropriate.

Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 through 8, and high school includes grades 9 through 12. In general, a public school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government agency. In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Years of School Completed

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9

and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person was currently attending or did not finish the highest grade attended, he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

If the person did not attend college but finished high school by an equivalency test (GED), the person was instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school as well as those who completed one or more years of college.

Nativity and Place of Birth

The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12. The category "native" comprises persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or in an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born abroad with at least one American parent. Persons not classified as native are classified as "foreign born."

Native persons are classified according to their State or area of birth. Respondents were instructed to report place of birth as the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth rather than as the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital.

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

The data on language spoken at home and ability to speak English were derived from answers to questions 13a, b, and c. Persons who responded in question 13a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report what language they spoke (question 13b) and how well they could speak English (question 13c). All languages that were reported were coded using a detailed classification of languages. Ability to speak English was reported as one of four categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which non-English languages are spoken in the United States and to determine

how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

Ancestry

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic groups with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular ethnic group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely, country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were also identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French-Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., Polish or Italian). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "Not reported."

Residence in 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1975, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State understates the number of these kinds of moves.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

Veteran Status

The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18. A "veteran," as defined in census publications, is a person 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Persons are classified as veterans if they were ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. Persons in the National Guard or in military reserve units are classified as veterans only if they were ever called to active duty. All other civilians 16 years and over are classified as nonveterans.

Work Disability

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons are identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job. Persons with a work disability are further classified as "prevented from working" or "not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Persons are considered limited in the kind or amount of work they could do if they were restricted in the kinds of jobs at which they were able to work or if they were unable to work at a full-time job.

Public Transportation Disability

Persons were identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

Fertility (Children Ever Born)

The data on children ever born were derived from responses to question 20. The number of children ever born to a woman consists of all live births the woman has ever had, including any babies who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her. Excluded

are miscarriages and stillbirths, and any of the woman's step-children, foster children, or children she has adopted.

Means of Transportation To Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "car, truck, or van" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons using a car, truck, or van, to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used.

Reference Week

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

Labor Force Status

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Employed—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last four weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Industry and Occupation

The data on industry and occupation were derived from answers to questions 28 and 29, respectively, and are shown here for employed persons 16 years old and over. For persons who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. The industry and occupation statistics are based on the detailed classification systems developed for the 1980 census. The 1980 industry classification is based on the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and is similar to the 1970 system; the 1980 occupational classification is based on the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). This report shows major occupation and industry groups. The relationship between these major groups and more detailed categories found in other reports will be shown in the PC80-1-C and PC80-1-D reports.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to question 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation. The definitions of the class of worker categories shown in this report are as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Private wage and salary workers are persons who work for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.

Government Workers—Government workers are employees of any Federal, State, or local governmental units, regardless of the activity of the particular agency.

Self-Employed Workers—Self-employed workers are those who work for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade or who operate a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Unpaid family workers are those who work without pay in a family business or farm.

Labor Force Status in 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31.

Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if they worked in 1979 or had any weeks of unemployment in 1979, in accordance with the criteria for weeks worked in 1979 and weeks of unemployment in 1979 described below.

Worked in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "worked in 1979."

The data on weeks worked in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did any work for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces.

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "usually worked full-time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "usually worked part-time."

With Unemployment in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who had 1 or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "with unemployment in 1979."

Weeks of Unemployment in 1979—The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

Income in 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over.

"Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage and salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

"Wage or salary income" is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments and cash bonuses earned. "Nonfarm net self-employment income" is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from a business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his or her own account. "Farm net self-employment income" is defined as the net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from nonfarm and farm self-employment. "Interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income" includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers. "Social Security income" includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included. "Public assistance" or public welfare income includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal, State, or local welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children; and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this

item. "Income from all other sources" includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workmen's compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employees' contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of households and families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). For most households and families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the household or family throughout 1979.

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in tables 6 and 7. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less in table 6 and \$5,000 to \$10,000 in table 7 are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B to the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, *Money Income of Households in the United States: 1979*.

The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a

particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values in the statistics for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is therefore a better measure than the mean or per capita when the population base is small.

Poverty Status in 1979

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level based on income in 1979, using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty thresholds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-nonfarm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was \$7,412 in 1979; thresholds by size of family are shown below.

For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980*.

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

Size of family	Threshold
1 person (unrelated individual):	
Under 65 years.....	\$3,774
65 years and over.....	3,479
2 persons:	
Householder under 65 years....	4,876
Householder 65 years and over.	4,389
3 persons.....	5,787
4 persons.....	7,412
5 persons.....	8,776
6 persons.....	9,915
7 persons.....	11,237
8 persons.....	12,484
9 persons.....	14,812

Persons for Whom Poverty Status Is Determined—Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total population minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level.

Specified Poverty Level—Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some of the data are presented for alternate definitions ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was \$9,265 in 1979 for a family of 4 persons.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a ware-

house where a night guard lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except those in Group Quarters as described in the next paragraph). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like, are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data—Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In addition, in 1970 a living quarters occupied by five or more persons unrelated to the head of the household or by six or more unrelated persons was not considered to be a housing unit but a group quarters. In 1980, however, this requirement was changed and, living quarters occupied by a group of nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or by 10 or more unrelated persons were considered to be group quarters. Thus, some living quarters classified as group quarters in 1970 would be classified as

housing units in 1980. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units—Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent, e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. In tabulations of data collected of all units, by definition, the number of occupied housing units equals the number of households. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in the figures resulting from processing procedures used to weight the population and housing sample responses.

Persons Per Occupied Housing Unit—"Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

Year Householder Moved Into Unit—Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a

unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year in which a householder moved is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moved at the same time.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements, i.e., the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Type of Vacant Unit—Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "seasonal and migratory" or "year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreational use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A

unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status—Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Held for occasional use. This category consists of vacant year-round units which are held for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums are also classified as "Held for occasional use." Homes reserved by their owners as second homes usually fall in this category, although some second homes may be classified as "seasonal."

Other vacants. This category includes all vacant year-round units which do not fall into any of the classifications specified above. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy.

Tenure—A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

Persons Per Room—"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. In this report, the figures shown refer to the number of occupied

housing units having 1.01 or more persons per room. Data are also shown separately for the number of persons in housing units with 1.01 or more persons per room.

Bedrooms—The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Kitchen Facilities—A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range or cookstove, and (3) a mechanical refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Quarters with only portable cooking equipment are not considered as having a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a mechanical refrigerator.

Year Structure Built—Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in this report relate to the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and in existence at the time of enumeration.

Units in Structure—A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. Included in the count of

"mobile homes or trailers, etc." are units classified as boats, tents, vans, etc.

Stories in Structure—The count of stories (floors) in structure includes basements or attics if these contain finished rooms for living purposes.

Passenger Elevator—Statistics on elevator in structure are presented for housing units in structures with four or more stories or floors. The category, "No elevator," refers to the number of housing units in structures with four or more stories with no passenger elevator or with only elevator service used for freight.

Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use—A housing unit is classified as "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower) are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present. In this report, data on "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" are shown for renter-occupied housing units. Data are also shown for the number of persons in housing units lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use.

Bathrooms—A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated. The category, "No bathroom or only a half bath," consists of units with no bathroom facilities, units with only a half-bathroom, and units with bathroom facilities which are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

Source of Water—Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to six or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving five or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an individual drilled well or an individual dug well. The category, "Some other source," includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Sewage Disposal—Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Equipment and Fuels

Heating Equipment—Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; (7) nonportable room heaters without flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit.

Air-Conditioning—Air-conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air-conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Vehicles Available—Data for this item refer to the number of households with vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for the use of household members. Cars rented or leased for one month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled cars; immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery; and vans and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Telephone in Housing Unit—A unit is classified as having a telephone if there is a telephone in the living quarters. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Fuels Used for House Heating, Water Heating, and Cooking—"Utility gas" is gas piped through underground pipes from a central system that serves the

neighborhood. "Bottled, tank, or LP gas" is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. "Fuel oil, kerosene, etc." includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids. For data on house heating fuel, the category "Other fuel" includes any other fuel such as purchased steam, coal dust, briquettes made of pitch and sawdust, waste materials such as corncobs, etc. For data on water heating fuel, the category "Other" also includes coal or coke, and wood. For data on cooking fuel, the category "Other" includes fuel oil, kerosene, coal or coke, wood, as well as coal dust, briquettes, etc.

Financial Characteristics

Value—Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. Value data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units, which are limited to owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence, and owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings are excluded from the value tabulations. Value was collected for condominium housing units, but such units are excluded from the table showing value in this report.

Medians for value are rounded to the nearest hundred dollar. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$10,000," it is shown as "\$10,000-." If the median falls in the category "\$200,000 or more," it is shown as "\$200,000+."

Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs—The data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts

on the property; real estate taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

In this report, separate distributions and medians for selected monthly owner costs are shown for specified owner-occupied housing units "With a mortgage" and for specified owner-occupied housing units "Not mortgaged." Medians for selected monthly owner costs are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Contract Rent—Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres.

Medians for contract rent are rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median contract rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$50," it is shown as "\$50-." If the median falls in the category "\$500 or more," it is shown as "\$500+."

Gross Rent—The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the rent tabulations.

This report presents data on medians for gross rent rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median gross rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded.

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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 Crews of Merchant Vessels . . . C-1
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USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which

they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was

not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be

away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) area of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. Vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observation.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in counties, incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of

Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototype-setting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data presented in tables 1 and 2 of this publication are based upon complete-count data and the data tabulated in tables 3 through 11 are based on the 1980 census sample. The data in tables 3 through 11 are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete-count result, because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and non-sampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Nonsampling error, therefore, affects both the complete-count data in tables 1 and 2 and the sample data in tables 3 through 11. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on pre-census estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was

prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in tables 3 through 11 in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates in tables 3 through 11 would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of

a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Errors" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the

particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate, follow the steps given below:

- a. Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively;
- b. Find the geographic area or congressional district with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.
- c. Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., labor force status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formulas below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2" or "98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- a. For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- b. For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y :

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

- c. For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Means—The standard error of a mean depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (for example, the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root

of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

Medians—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

- (1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and

- (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier) and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data.

The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

See appendix D of PHC80-3, *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas* or PC80-1-C, *General Social and Economic Characteristics*, for examples showing the computation of standard errors and the formation of confidence intervals.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and non-house-

holders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18.

1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18.

6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
------	---

Persons in All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
17	<i>Persons in Group Quarters</i>

Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

Group

1	Householder
2	Non-householder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group

White Race

Persons of Spanish Origin Male

1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age
5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older

Female

9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8
------	--------------------------------------

Persons Not of Spanish Origin

17-32	Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16
-------	---

Black Race

33-64	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
-------	--

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

65-96	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
-------	--

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

97-128	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
--------	--

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

129-160	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
---------	--

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count was combined or collapsed with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete-count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted

weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count and the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group

Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18

1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit

4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit	83	\$100 — \$149
5	8 or more persons in housing unit	84	\$150 — \$199
		85	\$200 — \$249
	<i>Housing Units With a Family</i>	86	\$250 — \$299
	<i>Without Own Children Under 18</i>	87	\$300 — \$399
6-10	2 persons in housing unit	88	\$400 — \$499
	through 8 or more persons	89	\$500 +
	in housing unit	90	Other Renter
		91	No Cash Rent
	<i>All Other Housing Units</i>		
11	1 person in housing unit		<i>Persons Not of Spanish</i>
12-16	2 persons in housing unit		<i>Origin</i>
	through 8 or more persons	92-102	Same rent categories as
	in housing unit		groups 81 to 91

Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent

Group	Owner
	<i>White Race (householder)</i>
	<i>Persons of Spanish Origin</i>
	<i>(householder)</i>
	<i>Value of House</i>

1	\$ 0 — \$ 9,999
2	\$ 10,000 — \$ 19,999
3	\$ 20,000 — \$ 24,999
4	\$ 25,000 — \$ 49,999
5	\$ 50,000 — \$ 99,999
6	\$100,000 — \$149,999
7	\$150,000 +
8	Other Owners

Persons Not of Spanish Origin

9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8
------	--

Black Race

17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
-------	--

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
-------	--

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
-------	--

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

65-80	Same Value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
-------	--

Renter

White Race (persons of Spanish origin)

Rent Categories

81	\$ 1 — \$ 59
82	\$ 60 — \$ 99

	<i>Black Race</i>
103-124	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

125-146	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
---------	---

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

147-168	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
---------	---

Other Race (includes those not listed above)

169-190	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
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VACANT HOUSING UNITS

Group	
1	<i>Vacant for Rent</i>
2	<i>Vacant for Sale</i>
3	<i>Other Vacant</i>

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete-count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a prec canvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumeration Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed,

and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics of the nonrespondents remaining after this operation were allocated by computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ^{1/}	Size of publication area ^{2/}													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

^{1/} For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

^{2/} The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ^{1/}												
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

^{1/} For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
POPULATION			
Urban and rural.....	1.0	0.9	0.6
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Household or family type.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.1	1.0	0.6
Household size.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Marital status.....	0.9	0.8	0.4
Language usage and ability to speak			
English.....	1.4	1.3	0.7
Ancestry.....	1.7	1.5	0.8
Type of group quarters.....	0.7	0.6	0.3
Nativity and place of birth.....	1.9	1.7	1.0
Residence in 1975.....	3.3	3.3	2.0
Means of transportation to work.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.3	1.2	0.6
Years of school completed.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Veteran status.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Work and public transportation			
disability.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Labor force status.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Hours worked per week and weeks			
worked in 1979.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Unemployed in 1979.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Household income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Income type.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Poverty status: Family.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	1.9	1.6	0.9
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
HOUSING			
Vacancy status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Tenure.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.1	0.6
Stories in structure.....	0.9	0.8	0.5
Passenger elevator.....	0.9	0.8	0.5
Source of water.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Year householder moved into unit.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Heating equipment and fuel.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Air conditioning.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Mortgage status and selected			
monthly owner costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.5

Table D. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State
Congressional Districts

	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
The State	3 025 290	18.8	1 237 040	18.9
District 1	503 739	16.2	209 055	16.2
District 2	505 149	19.7	204 537	19.6
District 3	504 268	20.8	206 064	20.8
District 4	505 869	18.4	192 254	18.9
District 5	502 974	16.8	215 418	16.7
District 6	503 291	21.0	209 712	21.1

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.

2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked **Son/daughter**. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked **Roomer, boarder**.

3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.
4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the **Indian (American)** or **Other** circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.
5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person *identifies* his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.
8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A **public** school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.
9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade *ever* attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for **Nursery school**.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark **Finished** this grade (or year) only if the person finished the *entire* grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.

- H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.

- H6. Consider that you have hot water *even* if you have it only part of the time.

Mark **Yes, but also used by another household** if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.

- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.

- H8. Mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

- H9. A **condominium** is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.

- H10b. A **commercial establishment** is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A **medical office** is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

- H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

- H13. Mark only one circle.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark **A** one-family house detached from any other house when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

- H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

- H15a. A *city or suburban* lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A *place* is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this *residence* is located.

- H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark **A** public system. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for *individual well*.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. *Dug wells* are generally hand dug and are wider.

- H17. A *public sewer* is operated by a government body or a private organization. A *septic tank or cesspool* is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

- H19. The term *person in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into *this* house or apartment.

- H20. This question refers to the type of *heating equipment* and not to the fuel used.

An *electric heat pump* is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A *floor, wall, or pipeless furnace* delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a *portable room heater*.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

- H21. *Gas from underground pipes* is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. *Bottled, tank, or LP gas* is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. *Other fuel* includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

- H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly *average* for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the *total* amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket () the two utilities.

- H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do *not* have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

- H26. Answer *Yes only* if the telephone is located *in* your living quarters.

- H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

- H28—H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do *not* count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

- H30—H32. Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.

- H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

- H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

- H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. *For persons born in the United States:*

Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, not, for example, West Indies.

12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the Yes, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has completed the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

- 13a. Mark No, only speaks English if the person always speaks English at home; then skip to question 14.

Mark Yes if the person speaks a language other than English at home. Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

- b. Print the non-English language spoken at home. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages at home and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's ability to speak English.

(1) The circle Very well should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.

(2) The circle Well should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.

(3) The circle Not well should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.

(4) The circle Not at all should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

14. Print the ancestry group with which the person identifies. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

- 15a. Mark Yes, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark No, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

- b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did not live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City — print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark Yes if you know that the location is now inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

- 17a. Mark Yes only if this person was on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark No if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

- b. Mark Yes if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark No if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

- c. Mark Yes, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark Yes, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark No if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

- 18a. Mark Yes if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark Yes only if the person was ever called to active duty; mark No if the only service was active duty for training.

- b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 or more months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should not be considered a health condition.

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark Yes if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

- b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.
23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.

If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.

- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
- b. Mark Worked at home for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
- c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark Drive alone.
- d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.
25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark No.

- 26a. Mark Yes if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

- b. Mark No, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark No, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days

Mark No, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark Never worked if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm *and* (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."

- b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works*. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Furniture company

Grocery store

Oil company

Ranch

Acceptable

Metal furniture manufacturing

Wholesale grocery store

Retail gas station

Cattle ranch

- c. Mark Manufacturing if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark Wholesale trade if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark Retail trade if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark Other if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of Other are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

- 29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Clerk

Helper

Mechanic

Nurse

Acceptable

Production clerk

Carpenter's helper

Auto engine mechanic

Registered nurse

- b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle:

Mark Local government employee for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark No for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the None circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

Please fill out this
official Census Form
and mail it back on
Census Day,
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification,
please write the correct apartment number or location here:

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
				L	

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL
llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en
el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario
por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director,
Bureau of the Census . . . *

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	PERSON in column 1		PERSON in column 2	
	Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial
<p>2. How is this person related to the person in column 1?</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p> <p>If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If relative of person in column 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p>If not related to person in column 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Paid employee</p>	
3. Sex Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Female	
4. Is this person — Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe	
5. Age, and month and year of birth a. Print age at last birthday. b. Print month and fill one circle. c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.	<p>a. Age at last birthday</p> <p>b. Month of birth</p> <p>c. Year of birth</p> <p>1 ● 8 ○ 0 ○ 0 ○</p> <p>9 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○</p> <p>2 ○ 2 ○</p> <p>3 ○ 3 ○</p> <p>4 ○ 4 ○</p> <p>5 ○ 5 ○</p> <p>6 ○ 6 ○</p> <p>7 ○ 7 ○</p> <p>8 ○ 8 ○</p> <p>9 ○ 9 ○</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.</p>		<p>a. Age at last birthday</p> <p>b. Month of birth</p> <p>c. Year of birth</p> <p>1 ● 8 ○ 0 ○ 0 ○</p> <p>9 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○</p> <p>2 ○ 2 ○</p> <p>3 ○ 3 ○</p> <p>4 ○ 4 ○</p> <p>5 ○ 5 ○</p> <p>6 ○ 6 ○</p> <p>7 ○ 7 ○</p> <p>8 ○ 8 ○</p> <p>9 ○ 9 ○</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.</p>	
6. Marital status Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.	<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related		<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? Fill one circle. If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."	<p>Highest grade attended:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten</p> <p>Elementary through high school (grade or year)</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</p> <p>○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○</p> <p>College (academic year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more</p> <p>○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10</p>		<p>Highest grade attended:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten</p> <p>Elementary through high school (grade or year)</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</p> <p>○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○</p> <p>College (academic year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more</p> <p>○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10</p>	
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)		<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	
	CENSUS USE ONLY	A. ○ I ○ N ○ ○	CENSUS USE ONLY	A. ○ I ○ N ○ ○

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 20.

PERSON in column 7	
Last name	Middle initial
First name	
If relative of person in column 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother
<input type="radio"/> Son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Other relative
<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister	
If not related to person in column 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder	<input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate	
<input type="radio"/> Paid employee	
<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female
<input type="radio"/> White	<input type="radio"/> Asian Indian
<input type="radio"/> Black or Negro	<input type="radio"/> Hawaiian
<input type="radio"/> Japanese	<input type="radio"/> Guamanian
<input type="radio"/> Chinese	<input type="radio"/> Samoan
<input type="radio"/> Filipino	<input type="radio"/> Eskimo
<input type="radio"/> Korean	<input type="radio"/> Aleut
<input type="radio"/> Vietnamese	<input type="radio"/> Other — Specify
<input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.)	
Print tribe	
a. Age at last birthday	c. Year of birth
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
b. Month of birth	
Jan.—Mar.	
Apr.—June	
July—Sept.	
Oct.—Dec.	
<input type="radio"/> Now married	<input type="radio"/> Separated
<input type="radio"/> Widowed	<input type="radio"/> Never married
<input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	
Highest grade attended:	
<input type="radio"/> Nursery school	<input type="radio"/> Kindergarten
Elementary through high school (grade or year)	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	
College (academic year)	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more	
<input type="radio"/> Never attended school—Skip question 10	
<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year)	
<input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year)	
<input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	
CENSUS USE ONLY	
A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O	

H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out.
☐ No

H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away.
☐ No

H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker.
☐ No

H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?

- ☐ One
☐ 2 apartments or living quarters
☐ 3 apartments or living quarters
☐ 4 apartments or living quarters
☐ 5 apartments or living quarters
☐ 6 apartments or living quarters
☐ 7 apartments or living quarters
☐ 8 apartments or living quarters
☐ 9 apartments or living quarters
☐ 10 or more apartments or living quarters
☐ This is a mobile home or trailer

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

- ☐ Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?
☐ Through someone else's living quarters?

H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?

- ☐ Yes, for this household only
☐ Yes, but also used by another household
☐ No, have some but not all plumbing facilities
☐ No plumbing facilities in living quarters

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters?

Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms
☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms
☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H8. Are your living quarters —

- ☐ Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?

- ☐ No
☐ Yes, a condominium

H10. If this is a one-family house —

a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

H11. If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying —

What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

Do not answer this question if this is —

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A house on 10 or more acres
☐ A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$17,499 ☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999
☐ \$17,500 to \$19,999 ☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$22,499 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$22,500 to \$24,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$27,499 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$27,500 to \$29,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 or more

H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters —

What is the monthly rent?

If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.

- ☐ Less than \$50 ☐ \$160 to \$169
☐ \$50 to \$59 ☐ \$170 to \$179
☐ \$60 to \$69 ☐ \$180 to \$189
☐ \$70 to \$79 ☐ \$190 to \$199
☐ \$80 to \$89 ☐ \$200 to \$224
☐ \$90 to \$99 ☐ \$225 to \$249
☐ \$100 to \$109 ☐ \$250 to \$274
☐ \$110 to \$119 ☐ \$275 to \$299
☐ \$120 to \$129 ☐ \$300 to \$349
☐ \$130 to \$139 ☐ \$350 to \$399
☐ \$140 to \$149 ☐ \$400 to \$499
☐ \$150 to \$159 ☐ \$500 or more

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A4. Block number	A6. Serial number	B. Type of unit or quarters	C. For vacant units	D. Months vacant	F. Total persons
		Occupied	C1. Is this unit for —	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 month	
		<input type="radio"/> First form	<input type="radio"/> Year round use	<input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 months	
		<input type="radio"/> Continuation	<input type="radio"/> Seasonal/Mig. — Skip C2, C3, and D.	<input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 months	
		Vacant	C2. Vacancy status	<input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 months	
		<input type="radio"/> Regular	<input type="radio"/> For rent	<input type="radio"/> 1 year up to 2 years	
		<input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> For sale only	<input type="radio"/> 2 or more years	
		Group quarters	<input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied		
		<input type="radio"/> First form	<input type="radio"/> Held for occasional use		
		<input type="radio"/> Continuation	<input type="radio"/> Other vacant		
			C3. Is this unit boarded up?	E. Indicators	
			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	1. <input type="radio"/> Mail return	
				2. <input type="radio"/> Pop./F	

H13. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc. 	H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used b. Which fuel is used most for water heating? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used c. Which fuel is used most for cooking? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	CENSUS USE H22a. 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9
H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters? a. Electricity \$.00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used b. Gas \$.00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Gas not used c. Water \$.00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc. \$.00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used	H22b. 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9
H15a. Is this building — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16 <input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres? b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more 	H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	H22c. 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9
H16. Do you get water from — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)? 	H24. How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 	H22d. 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9
H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means 	H25. How many bathrooms do you have? <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) <input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms 	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9
H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier 	H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9
H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Always lived here 	H27. Do you have air conditioning? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> No H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks 	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9
H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (Do not count electric heat pumps here) <input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump <input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) <input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment 		

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Page 5

Please answer H30—H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is —

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A condominium unit
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

\$ _____ .00 OR ☐ None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

\$ _____ .00 OR ☐ None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
☐ Yes, contract to purchase
☐ No — Skip to page 6

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?

Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

\$ _____ .00 OR ☐ No regular payment required — Skip to page 6

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

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①	2.	4.	②	2.	4.	③	2.	4.
S.S.	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	S.S.	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	S.S.	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0
	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1		1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1		1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1
	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2		2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2		2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2
Yes	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	Yes	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	Yes	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3
	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4		4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4		4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4
	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5		5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5		5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5
	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6		6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6		6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6
No	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	No	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	No	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7
	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8		8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8		8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8
	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9		9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9		9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9
④	2.	4.	⑤	2.	4.	⑥	2.	4.
S.S.	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	S.S.	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	S.S.	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0
	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1		1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1		1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1
	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2		2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2		2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2
Yes	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	Yes	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	Yes	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3
	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4		4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4		4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4
	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5		5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5		5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5
	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6		6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6		6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6
No	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	No	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	No	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7
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	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9		9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9		9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9
⑦	2.	4.	GQ.	H30.	H31.	H32c.		
S.S.	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0		
	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1		
	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2		
Yes	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3		
	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4		
	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5		
	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6		
No	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7		
	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8		
	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9		

<p>Name of Person 1 on page 2:</p> <p>_____ Last name First name Middle initial</p> <p>11. In what State or foreign country was this person born? <i>Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.</i></p> <p>_____ <i>Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.</i></p> <p>12. If this person was born in a foreign country — a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, a naturalized citizen <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen <input type="radio"/> Born abroad of American parents</p> <p>b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950</p> <p>13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, only speaks English — <i>Skip to 14</i></p> <p>b. What is this language?</p> <p>_____ <i>(For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)</i></p> <p>c. How well does this person speak English?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all</p> <p>14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.</p> <p>_____ <i>(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)</i></p> <p>15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)? <i>If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1975 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes, this house — <i>Skip to 16</i> <input type="radio"/> No, different house</p> <p>b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?</p> <p>(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.: _____</p> <p>(2) County: _____</p> <p>(3) City, town, village, etc.: _____</p> <p>(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p>	<p>16. When was this person born?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born before April 1965 — <i>Please go on with questions 17-33</i> <input type="radio"/> Born April 1965 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i></p> <p>17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person — a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Attending college?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>c. Working at a job or business?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, full time <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, part time</p> <p>18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States? <i>If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 19</i></p> <p>b. Was active-duty military service during — <i>Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> May 1975 or later <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964–April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955–July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950–January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940–July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917–November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time</p> <p>19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .</p> <p>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? . . . Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/></p> <p>b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation? . . . <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>20. If this person is a female —</p> <p>How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?</p> <p><i>Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</i></p> <p>None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 11 <input type="radio"/> 12 or more <input type="radio"/></p> <p>21. If this person has ever been married — a. Has this person been married more than once?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Once <input type="radio"/> More than once</p> <p>b. Month and year of marriage? Month and year of first marriage?</p> <p>_____ (Month) (Year) (Month) (Year)</p> <p>c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>22a. Did this person work at any time last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)</i> <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Skip to 25</p> <p>b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)? <i>Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</i></p> <p>_____ Hours</p> <p>23. At what location did this person work last week? <i>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</i> <i>If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p>a. Address (Number and street) _____ <i>If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.</i></p> <p>b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc. _____</p> <p>c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p> <p>d. County _____</p> <p>e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____</p> <p>24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?</p> <p>_____ Minutes</p> <p>b. How did this person usually get to work last week? <i>If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Car <input type="radio"/> Taxicab <input type="radio"/> Truck <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Van <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Bus or streetcar <input type="radio"/> Walked only <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> _____</p> <p><i>If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.</i></p>
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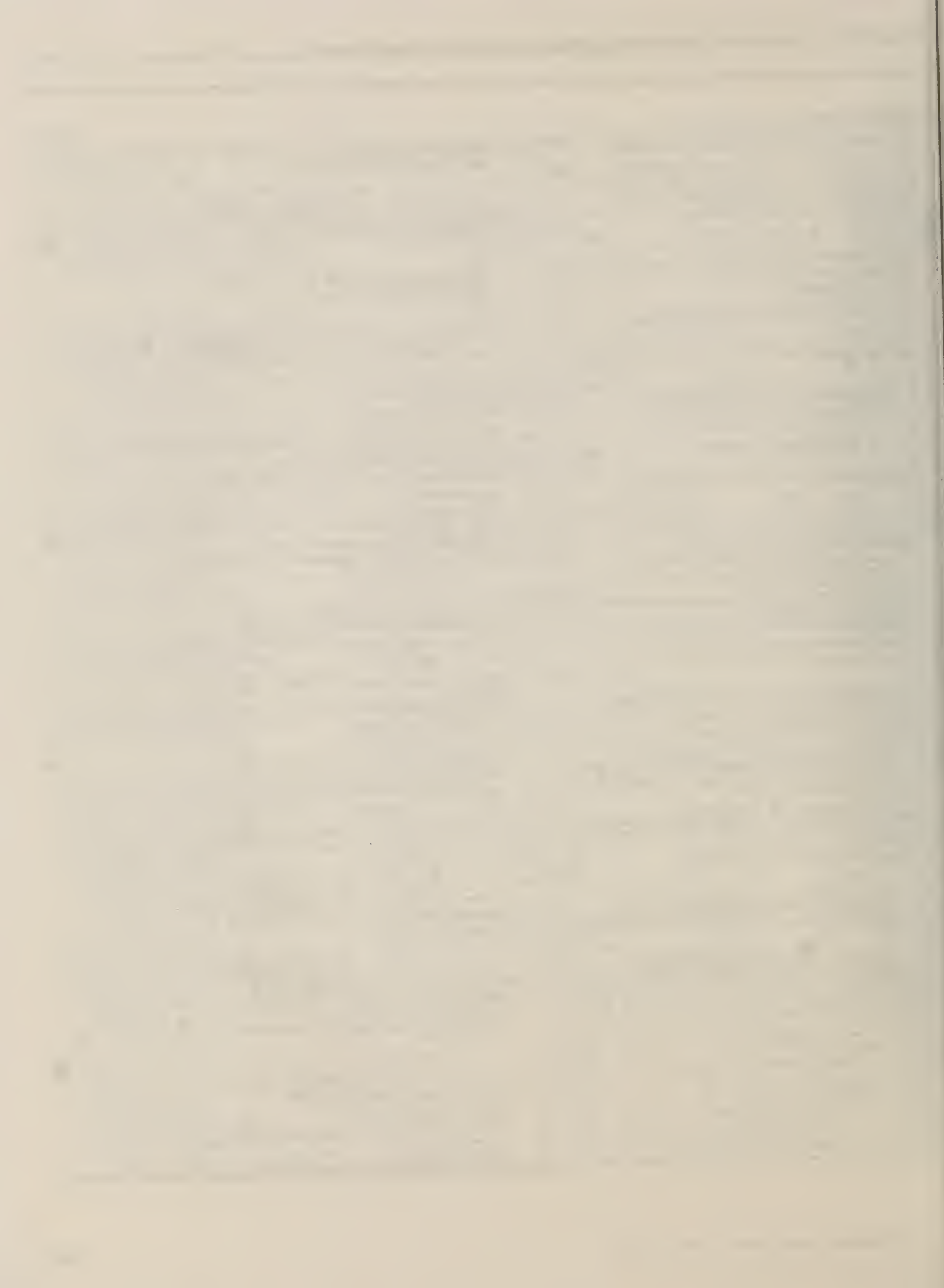
FOR CENSUS USE ONLY											
Per. No.	11.	13b.	14.	15b.	23.	24a.					
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2	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1					
3	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2					
4	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3					
5	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4					
6	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5					
7	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6					
8	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7					
9	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8					
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PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

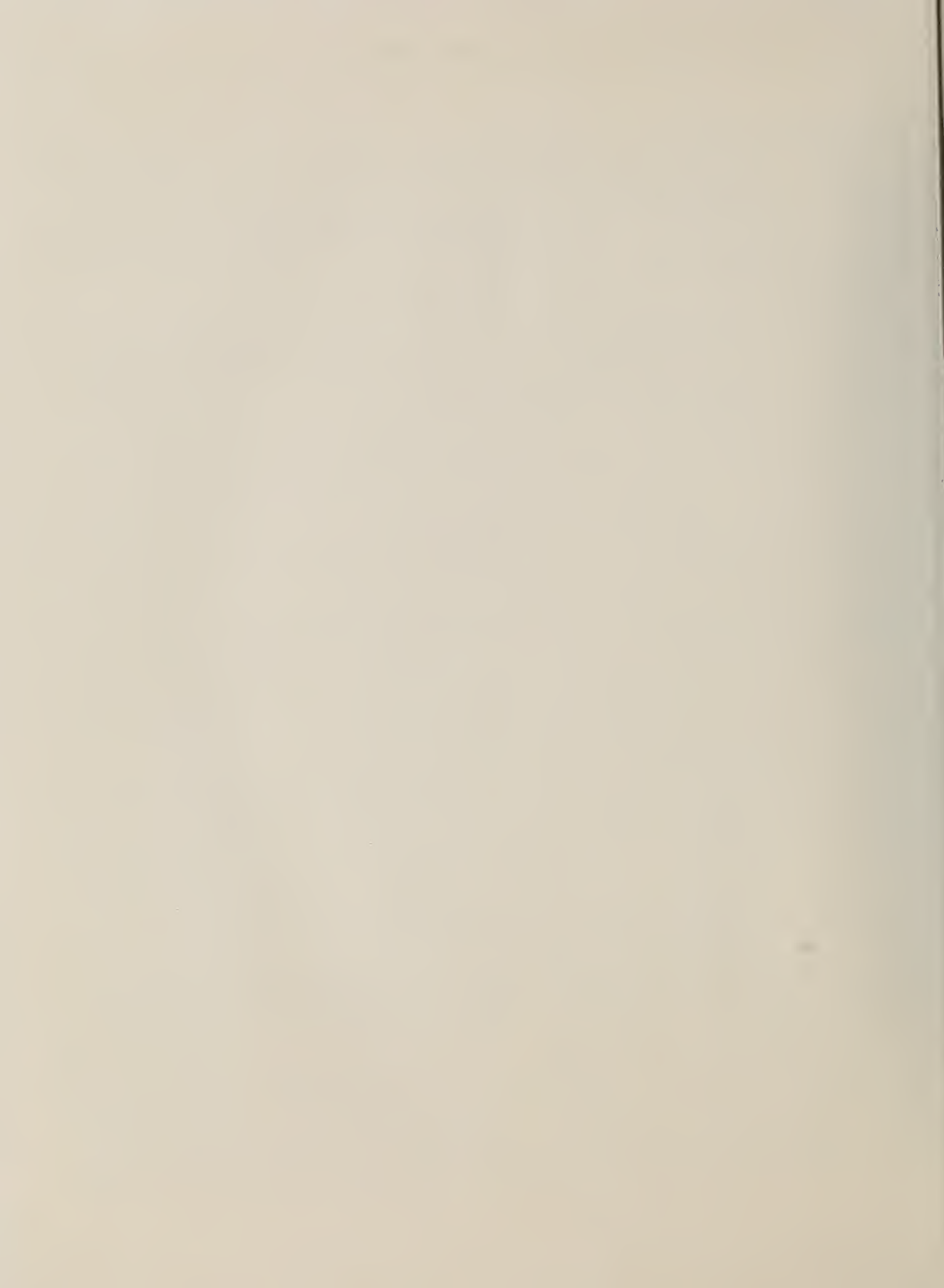
Page 7

<p>c. When going to work <u>last week</u>, did this person usually —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Drive alone — <i>Skip to 28</i> <input type="radio"/> Drive others only</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Share driving <input type="radio"/> Ride as passenger only</p> <p>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more</p> <p><i>After answering 24d, skip to 28.</i></p> <p>25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 27</i></p> <p>b. Could this person have taken a job <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, already has a job</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (<i>in school, etc.</i>)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job</p> <p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1977 <input type="radio"/> 1969 or earlier</p> <p><i>Skip to 31d</i> <input type="radio"/> Never worked</p> <p>28–30. Current or most recent job activity</p> <p><i>Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours.</i></p> <p><i>If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</i></p> <p>28. Industry</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? <i>If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.</i></p> <p><i>(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)</i></p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this?</p> <p><i>Describe the activity at location where employed.</i></p> <p><i>(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)</i></p> <p>c. Is this mainly — (<i>Fill one circle</i>)</p> <p>Manufacturing <input type="radio"/> Retail trade</p> <p>Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Other — (<i>agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.</i>)</p> <p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p><i>(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)</i></p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p><i>(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)</i></p> <p>30. Was this person — (<i>Fill one circle</i>)</p> <p>Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions</p> <p>Federal government employee</p> <p>State government employee</p> <p>Local government employee (<i>city, county, etc.</i>)</p> <p>Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —</p> <p>Own business not incorporated</p> <p>Own business incorporated</p> <p>Working without pay in family business or farm</p>	<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>21b.</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>O 1 1</p> <p>O 2 2</p> <p>II 3 3</p> <p>O 4 4</p> <p>O 5 5</p> <p>III 6 6</p> <p>? 7 7</p> <p>IV 8 8</p> <p>O 9 9</p> <p>22b.</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>2 2</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>4 4</p> <p>5 5</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>7 7</p> <p>8 8</p> <p>9 9</p> <p>28.</p> <p>A B C</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>D E F</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>G H J</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>K L M</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>2 2</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>4 4</p> <p>5 5</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>7 7</p> <p>8 8</p> <p>9 9</p> <p>AF O</p> <p>NW O</p> <p>29.</p> <p>N P Q</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>R S T</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>U V W</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>X Y Z</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>2 2</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>4 4</p> <p>5 5</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>7 7</p> <p>8 8</p> <p>9 9</p>	<p>31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 31d</i></p> <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?</p> <p><i>Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</i></p> <p>Weeks</p> <p>c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p>Hours</p> <p>d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?</p> <p>Weeks</p> <p>32. Income in 1979 —</p> <p><i>Fill circles and print dollar amounts.</i></p> <p><i>If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</i></p> <p><i>If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p>During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?</p> <p><i>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</i></p> <p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (<i>Annual amount — Dollars</i>)</p> <p>b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . Report net income after business expenses.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (<i>Annual amount — Dollars</i>)</p> <p>c. Own farm . . . Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (<i>Annual amount — Dollars</i>)</p> <p>d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (<i>Annual amount — Dollars</i>)</p> <p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (<i>Annual amount — Dollars</i>)</p> <p>f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (<i>Annual amount — Dollars</i>)</p> <p>g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . .</p> <p><i>Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (<i>Annual amount — Dollars</i>)</p> <p>33. What was this person's total income in 1979?</p> <p><i>Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.</i></p> <p>\$.00</p> <p><i>If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</i> OR <input type="radio"/> None</p>	<p>CENSUS USE ONLY</p> <p>31b.</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>2 2</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>4 4</p> <p>5 5</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>7 7</p> <p>8 8</p> <p>9 9</p> <p>31c.</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>2 2</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>4 4</p> <p>5 5</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>7 7</p> <p>8 8</p> <p>9 9</p> <p>31d.</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>2 2</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>4 4</p> <p>5 5</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>7 7</p> <p>8 8</p> <p>9 9</p> <p>32a.</p> <p>O 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p> <p>A 0 O 0</p> <p>32b.</p> <p>O 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p> <p>A 0 O 0</p> <p>32c.</p> <p>O 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p> <p>A 0 O 0</p> <p>32d.</p> <p>O 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p> <p>A 0 O 0</p> <p>32e.</p> <p>O 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p> <p>32f.</p> <p>O 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p> <p>32g.</p> <p>O 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p> <p>33.</p> <p>O 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p> <p>A 0</p>
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➔ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2







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